

SALES
OWN,
Street.

THIS PAPER CONTAINS
24 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

FIRST PART.
Pages 1 to 6.

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

J. M. HIGH & CO.

The Regulators and Controllers of
LOW PRICES.

This old reliable straight-forward, honest-dealing house, is giving to the trading public the grandest bargains the world ever knew. This week we offer attractions that cannot be matched by any house on the globe.

5,000 yards half-wool Challies, regular 20c and 25c grade at 10c yard.
A lot, say about 6,500 yards black ground, colored figured, French Batiste, lovely designs, at 10c, cheap at 25c.

5,500 yards new style French Organdies and Mousseline de Inde, worth 45c at 29c yard.
127 pieces 48-inch French Henriettes, all the new grays and tans, an even \$1 is the price everywhere, Monday morning at 49c a yard.

Choice of our French Novelty Pattern Suits, that are worth \$25, \$35 and \$40, now at \$7.50.
210 Dress lengths in all-wool Fabrics, worth \$8, \$9 and \$10, now at \$3.95.

650 yards all-silk, black stripe Grenadine, real value \$1.35, at only 75c a yard.

10,000 yards Sheer India Linen Plaids, very fine finish, and truly worth 15c, at 9c a yard.

13,000 yards Figured and Solid China Silks, all silk, at 25c a yard, worth 65c anywhere.

292 pieces new Figured China Silks, light and dark grounds. You have paid as high as \$1.25 for the same this season, now at 75c a yard.

10 cases A. F. C. and Toile du Nord Ginghams, everywhere you go they are 12 1/2c, our price 10c yard.
1 lot of short lengths and remnants of fine Brocade and Stripe Silks that have been selling at \$2.50 to \$5 a yard, at only 75c a yard.

10,000 yards Striped Seersuckers and Plaid Dress Ginghams, worth 10c, at 5c a yard.

10 cases American Challies, light, medium and dark grounds, at only 2 1/2c a yard.

9,000 yards Domet Outing Flannels, all white, cheap at 12 1/2c; for Monday, as long as they last, at 5c a yard.

Fruit of the Loom Bleached Domestic, between 10 and 12 o'clock Monday, at 6 3/4c a yard.

65 dozen Gents' French Balbriggan Half-Hose, no comments necessary, they go at 10c a pair.

2 cases Oxford Bleached Sheetings at only 4 7/8c a yard.

1 lot of dress lengths, fine Ginghams and Chambrays, worth 10c and 12 1/2c a yard, at only 6 1/2c.
1,000 pairs ladies' fine French Kid Button Boots, hand-sewed, \$5 has been the price heretofore, at only \$2.75 a pair.

5,000 yards Figured India Mulls, best dress styles, at 5c a yard.
The celebrated Mother's Friend Shirt Waists that agents exact \$1.50 of you, at only 75c each.
50 dozen gent's fine Laundry, Plaited Bosom Shirts, warranted equal to any \$1.25 shirt in the market, at 49c each.

2,000 fine Teck and Four-in-hand Scarfs, worth 75c each, at only 23c.
250 26-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas; \$2 is what they should bring, Monday at 98c each.
169 dozen ladies' pure spun Silk Jersey Mitts at 13c a pair.

100 dozen ladies' fine Lisle Thread Hose, all the new colors, real value 65c, at only 33 1/2c a pair.

7,500 yards Dress Plaid Ginghams, between 2 and 4 o'clock Monday evening, at 2 1/2c a yard.

3,000 lovely Japanese Fans, as pretty as any 25c fan you ever saw, at 5c each.

J. & P. Coats' best six-cord Spool Cotton at only 3c a spool.

200 dozen Misses Black Hose, regular made, Premier dye, at 12 1/2c a pair.

Job lot of 10,000 yards fine Hamburg Embroidery at 5c a yard, worth four times as much.

263 pieces Black Laces, all widths, at 60c on the dollar.

110 pieces real Scotch Zephyr Ginghams, the regular 35c grade, to be closed out Monday at 15c yd.

20 pieces black French Henriettes, worth \$1 yard at 69c.

20 pieces black striped, plaid and figured effects, in novelty black Dress Goods, worth \$1.25 and \$1.50

a yard, at 89c for choice.

110 dozen double satin Damask Towels, tied fringe, with open work ends, slightly soiled from show window, worth 50c, at 25c each.

1 lot 8x12 fringed Damask Table Cloths, colored borders, real value \$4.25, now \$2.21 each.

10 pieces real Belfast Linen, double Damask, full 70 inches wide, positively worth \$1.25, at 79c yard.

Entire lot fine gauze and satin Fans at 60c on the dollar.

10,000 yards Victoria Lawn and stripe and check India Linen, worth 8c, Monday at 2 1/2c a yard.

1,000 pairs Mens' Calf and Kangaroo hand-made Shoes, worth \$5 the world over, at \$2.75 a pair.

89 Cheviot Cloth Blazers, were \$2, \$2.50 and \$3, now \$1 each.

69 dozen ladies' fine Linen, Percale, Madras and Cheviot Shirt Waists, regular worth \$1.75 to \$2.50.

They arrived too late, so now they go at 98c.

18 dozen ladies' laundry Shirt Waists for Monday only at 98c, worth \$1.75.

17 Ladies tailor-made Dresses, were \$12.50, \$15 and \$20, to close at once at \$7.50 a suit.

15 cases Curtain Poles, solid brass Trimmings, at 19c each.

3,000 yards Lace Curtain Scrim at 3 1/2c a yard.

SPECIAL—1 lot of Lace Curtains, slightly soiled from being used in window, truly worth \$3.50 to \$5

a pair, Monday, as long as they last, at \$1.69 a pair.

Ladies' Swiss-ribbed Jersey fitting Vests at 5c each.

100 dozen Gents' fine satin stripe, pique bosom Dress Shirts, cannot be approached anywhere under \$1.50, Monday morning between 9 and 11 o'clock at 50c each.

J. M. HIGH & CO.,

46, 48 and 50 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

SIMON & FROHSIN,

43 WHITEHALL STREET.

CUT PRICE SALE!

—WILL BE—

CONTINUED THIS WEEK!

100 dozen Men's Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, printed borders at 6c.

50 dozen Men's Outing Shirts, made of French Madras or Sateen with yoke and two pockets, at 59c, worth \$1.25.

25c, French Balbriggan Undershirts tomorrow, 19c.

75c, Men's Lisle Shirts and Drawers, 32 1/2c.
Men's Gauze Shirts, only 12 1/4c.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, 5c.

Ladies' Lisle Vests, silk tape in neck and sleeves, 19c.

Ladies' pure Silk Vests, worth 75c, at 48c.
Men's full regular Balbriggan Hose, 12 1/2c.

Ladies' fast black Hose, ribbed or plain, 15c.
40c quality, Ladies' fast black Hose for tomorrow, 25c.

Ladies' Silk Mohair Skirts worth \$2.50, at \$1.60.
French woven Corsets, 75c quality, at 50c.

Ventilated Summer Corsets, 45c.
Silk Gauze Fans, hand-painted, at 75c.

Special sale of fine Silk Mitts, 50c quality, at 33c; 35c quality at 28c.

Children's Gauze Vests, short sleeves, all sizes, 10c.

Children's 3-piece Embroidered Caps with bow, 15c.

Children's Mull and Pique Hats worth 75c, at 50c.
Misses' ribbed French Lisle Hose 23c, worth 35c.

Ladies' Leather Belts, 10c.

Twilled Silk Umbrellas, with silverine handles, \$1.

Ladies' Pure Silk Gloves, worth 50c, at 28c.

DO YOU WANT A LOT?

IF SO, GO WITH ME TO

FOREST PARK,

ON THURSDAY, MAY 28TH, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

I am going to sell at that time about 140 beautiful lots. They are right on the Central railroad, and the McPherson Electric car line, which affords convenient and easy access to the city.

EVERY LOT IS A BEAUTY,

Covered with large and beautiful trees, and they are just the thing for a quiet, suburban home; combining pure country air, good water, shade, flowers and health, with easy access to business, schools, churches, etc.

Call and get a plat and ride out to examine the property, and remember date of date,

Thursday, May 28th.

TERMS: 1/4 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months, at 8 per cent.

G. W. ADAIR, 5 KIMBALL HOUSE, WALL ST.

PEYTON H. SNOOK.

ANOTHER BIG WEEK OF BARGAINS!

SPECIAL.

30 new Oak Hat Racks, 25 handsome Mahogany and Oak Chamber Suites, 50 Sideboards and Dining Tables, 100 Leather Chairs, 20 Couches, 50 Parlor Suites, Book Cases, Desks, Fancy Chairs, Mantel Glasses, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes.

Crowds Fill My Rooms Daily Buying Bargains!

\$100,000 worth of Furniture, at almost 50 cents on the dollar; don't miss it; price elsewhere, and make your own comparison, and prices to suit. The furniture must go. 500 solid Oak Suites just placed on my floors.

THE CHEAPEST ON EARTH!

50 Folding Beds. The handsomest Parlor Suites in America, and at less money. Try it!

THE LONE GRAVE

WHICH TELLS OF A TRAGEDY OF THE PAST.

The Men Who Had Stolen "Spanish Peter's" Men Shot Down on the Trail—The Story of the Old Buggy House.

ALPHARETTA, Ga., May 23.—[Special.]—R. L. Hayes has contributed several interesting stories to The Alpharetta Democrat. Among them he told about a grave that under the buggy house on the premises of P. Morris, at Lebanon mills. The judge said the grave was made in 1851 1852, at which time the Cherokee Indians occupied all the country west of the Chattahoochee. A few white had settled among Indians. There were no roads through country, but there were paths through the west wide enough for a man to ride in, and these paths were called trails. The country was full of game, such as deer, turkeys and hawks.

One morning about the date mentioned above, Mr. Wren Coleman, Jr., whose father, Mr. Coleman, Sr., lived at Lebanon mills, was hunting near where Mr. Jordan Morris had his farm. He had two men with him, one of whom was a Spaniard, a man known as Spanish Peter, who lived on a creek, where Thomas Wells now lives. Young Coleman suspected the men to be thieves and ordered them to stop. They only spurs to their steeds and were going off at a full gallop. Mr. Coleman rode after him to his shoulder, his eye glistened down the bright barrel, there was a sharp report, and the next instant only one horseman was down the trail. Spanish Peter's mare, an empty saddle, stood by the side of the trail, and her rider lay on the ground mortally wounded. Young Coleman, who was a boy at the time, and the wounded man to the right of him. Mr. Wren Coleman, Sr., who was being carefully nursed until he died. After his death he was buried near Mr. Coleman's home. The place afterwards passed into the hands of Mr. Clark Howell, who built his house over the grave. Before his death Mr. Howell sold the wounded man to his partner, who escaped, was Kersawn. Mr. Cunningham, of Floyd county, was a member of the "Regulators," an organization of law-abiding citizens, whose business it was to catch and hang horse thieves, and he, with a few trusted followers, followed Kersawn into the wilds of Floyd, captured him, brought him back to Lebanon and condemned him to death. Kersawn was hanged on his bare back until life was almost extinct. It was a rule amongst the "Regulators" when a horse thief was captured to hang him where the horse was stolen to receive his punishment.

SECURING THE OPTION

The Land for the Chickamauga National Park.

RINGOLD, Ga., May 23.—[Special.]—Today Mr. Jud Clements, who has been securing options on the Chickamauga national park land, will meet with the commissioners.

Your correspondent he stated that he secured options on about 2,300 acres, one of the proposed purchase. The highest optioned was \$125 per acre, the cheapest \$25 per acre, making an average of a section over \$67 per acre.

Taking this as an example, the land for the park would cost \$200,000. The price is not high, but it is not possible for the government to purchase the ground. However, the commission will meet again on Friday to decide whether or not they will proceed to condemn the property. He did not justify in talking further of the matter, but hoped for the benefit of the people that the same would be consummated about the slow proceedings of condemnation.

If so, Ringgold will have the eastern approach a pile of macadamized road eight miles in length.

THE WHITE CAPS DID IT.

Jackson Exhibits His Gaping Wounds and Fears for His Life.

MARIETTA, Ga., May 23.—[Special.]—Har-Jackson, the negro who was so unmercifully beaten by white caps at Carter's, was in a few days ago, and he was a pitiful sight, with his clothes torn and his head and hands on his head, and his body was fearfully maimed by the cruel blows he had received. He was treated in this inhuman manner because he had in some way been connected with this affair. The white caps warned him if he did not leave, the community would kill him without further notice. He had been hitting the negro with a pistol, and his wound was made by striking his pistol in no notice of returning to Carter for he might immediately take his departure another land.

It looks like it was about time for a regiment of soldiers to invade the white cap country and put an everlasting quietus on him.

A STRANGE GROWTH

With a Farmer Found Protruding from the Trunk of a Tree.

SPARTA, Ga., May 23.—[Special.]—Mr. Carter, who lives near Benevolence, in Sparta, tells of a curiosity he found on a place a few days since. Having been doing cotton in one of his fields, he discovered a man's trunk and had been left by the negro who had been working on the land. The trunk was quite a growth of some sort protruding from the trunk of the tree, a foot or more from the ground. Mr. Carter thinks it must have grown with unusual rapidity, as being daily in the field he hardly had failed to observe it. He however, instead of being brittle like wood of quick growth, it is very tough, and easily be mistaken for a large-sized meal.

HE WOULDN'T LEAVE.

Moorehead, Who Was Shot by the Moorehead Boys, Offered a Bribe to Retire.

DANIELSVILLE, Ga., May 23.—[Special.]—The Moorehead case is all the talk lately. Mr. Moorehead, who was shot and brutally assaulted by the Moorehead boys, is about to become a gentleman from Pittman district if Mr. Moorehead can get him off on his refusals to testify to kill him. And he would also like to know why some of our men were trying to raise money to get Eddie out. People have got to believe the Moorehead boys were not alone, but there is a good large crew of robbers living over a good portion of two districts.

OLDEST MAN IN GEORGIA.

Lester, Who Has Seen a Century Pass, and Has Started on a New One.

McDOWOUGH, Ga., May 23.—[Special.]—The man has been made that Hiram Lester, inmate of the Henry county poorhouse, is 102 years old, and every day he walks a distance of two miles to work for 50 cents. This is not true, but Lester is 102, and every day he walks a distance of two miles to work for 50 cents. He is the most remarkably preserved in this country, and but for his failing eyes, he would not be a pensioner on the part of the country. "He says he is up with the country." He says he is living in a new world now—things have changed so since he was a boy.

Will Remain in America.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 23.—[Special.]—The fact that the headquarters and shops of the American and Montgomery railroad had been carried to Montgomery, on the coming of the road to that city in July, was fully denied and re-asserted by Captain H. H. Morris, general agent for the American and Montgomery railroad. The road was built largely with American money, and American people are responsible for the success of this splendid line. It may be authoritatively stated that the headquarters and offices of the road will remain in America. A new roundhouse will be built and many other improvements

"tired feeling" is entirely overcome by camphor, which gives a feeling of energy and strength to the whole system.

BATTLE WITH SNAKES.

TWO MONSTER RATTLESNAKES MAKE A DESPERATE FIGHT.

The Battle Lasted a Half-Hour, and the Snakes Were Game to the Last, Sounding the Death-Knife.

SWAINSBORO, Ga., May 23.—[Special.]—Mr. I. W. Martin, while sheep hunting, in company with D. M. Martin, W. S. Warren and others, suddenly came upon two monstrously large rattlesnakes that might, with propriety, be regarded with far more interest than any one of the seven wonders of the world. According to Mr. Martin's own statement, the snakes were about nine feet long by eight inches in diameter. One of the snakes had twenty-two rattles and a button. They appeared to be covered with soft, downy coat, and their heads and necks were very large, and extremely large, the fangs being at least six inches long, and had formed a complete loop.

Having discovered the snakes, the three men proceeded lone poles and prepared for battle. And a dangerous battle it proved.

The two terrible, but enormous rattles could be heard ringing through the silvery woods. They kept well together, and several times made an effort to strike their assailants with their venomous fangs. Their black-headed eyes glittered with venomous light, as with beautifully beaded necks they watched and waited. They seemed to be striking out, one of the rattlers fastened his fangs to the bark of a tree, which immediately assumed a dead-green color, the poison permeating it. All this time the men were dealing

DEATH BLOWS TO THE MONSTERS, who endeavored to return them as best they could. The battle lasted fully a half hour before the snakes sounded their death knifes. When they were dead, the men cut them open. One of the snakes contained two cat squirrels which had been swallowed whole. They are the most beautiful snakes ever seen in this section, as well as the largest, and their skins will be stuffed and placed on exhibition.

A SNAKE FOR A PET.

A Strange Companion of a Telegraph Operator at Griffin.

GRIFFIN, Ga., May 23.—[Special.]—Snakes are not in demand as family pets, but Earnest the telegraph operator at the Georgia Midland and Gulf railroad depot has a pet king snake which he can handle with the greatest ease, and his snakeship rather seems to be like being taken out of the cage and handled. It is about three feet in length and is quite pretty in very fond of mice, and of curling up in a small box filled with pieces of woolen cloth to sleep, and generally seems very contented and friendly.

HIDDEN IN THE MATTRESSES.

Four Dead Rats and the Same Number of Young Snakes.

ALBANY, Ga., May 23.—[Special.]—Tally-Burners, travelling feather renovators, who are now at the hotel, have the city in a state of great disarray. They have good as new, and a remarkable find today in two feather beds, which they received for renovation. In one of these beds they found four dead rats and in the other four live young rattlesnakes about eight inches long. The beds belonged to well-to-do people of this country, whose names it is not necessary to mention. How the rats and snakes got into the beds is a mystery, as there were no holes in the ticking in which they were found.

AN UNKNOWN ANIMAL

Attacks a Steer While a Farmer Is Plowing in His Field.

ELIJAH, Ga., May 23.—[Special.]—A farmer near Elijah, who had a fine herd of cattle a few days ago, was considerably frightened by an unknown animal that rushed out of the swamp and attacked his steer. He says the animal resembled a panther, but was much larger than a panther is known to be. His steer broke from the plow and ran home, the animal following it a distance of a hundred yards or more. There is talk of forming a hunting party.

A WILD MAN

Who Roams the Woods and Growls Like an Animal.

LAKEVILLE, Ga., May 23.—[Special.]—A party of negroes approached a wild man near this place recently. He was in an almost nude condition, his hair almost hiding his face and reaching to his waist. On being approached he uttered a low growl, like that of a dog, and fled into the woods. The negroes were frightened, and also took to their heels.

Caught the Wrong Bird.

NEW LEBANON, Ga., May 23.—[Special.]—Mr. Edgar Huckabee has been greatly annoyed by owls stealing his chickens, and recently he set a trap for them and caught a wild man. Simon Rogers killed a wild snake Monday morning, and hung it up, and the rain came down Monday evening. If there are snakes enough in the county to put an end to the dry spell we will certainly have rain enough in future.

Another Monster Eel.

DANIELSVILLE, Ga., May 23.—[Special.]—Another monster eel was caught by a fisherman in Broad river a few days ago. It measured fully four feet in length, and resembled a huge water moccasin. It was a genuine eel, and will be stuffed and placed on exhibition.

The Hotted Buzzard Again.

RINGOLD, Ga., May 23.—[Special.]—Mr. Joe Morris' report seeing a buzzard with a bell on its neck near Ringgold recently. The bird was quite a large one, and the tinkling of the bell could be heard a considerable distance.

A Big Black Bear.

LAKEVILLE, Ga., May 23.—[Special.]—Negroes living between this place and Chokee district report seeing a huge black bear and cubs in the woods recently. The bear took off into the woods. The negroes were laughing at him.

The Black Snake Did It.

SPARTA, Ga., May 23.—[Special.]—Even the most ignorant among our armed forces are now aware that Simon Rogers killed a wild snake Monday morning, and hung it up, and the rain came down Monday evening. If there are snakes enough in the county to put an end to the dry spell we will certainly have rain enough in future.

Another Monster Eel.

DANIELSVILLE, Ga., May 23.—[Special.]—Another monster eel was caught by a fisherman in Broad river a few days ago. It measured fully four feet in length, and resembled a huge water moccasin. It was a genuine eel, and will be stuffed and placed on exhibition.

The Case Will Come up Again.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 23.—[Special.]—A very important case will come up in the United States court at Atlanta next week from Atlanta. It is the old case of Giani and Reaves, et al., vs. the Northeastern railroad and the Atlantic and Danville railroads, et al. It involves the sum of \$315,000 of Northeastern bonds and \$75,000 of the floating debt, which the plaintiffs claim were illegally made. It will attract considerable attention.

Nervous debility, poor memory, indif- fidence, sexual debility, pimples, cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at all stages.

LEMON ELIXIR.

Pleasant, Elegant, Reliable. For biliousness and constipation, take Lemon Elixir.

For fevers, chills and malaria, take Lemon Elixir.

For indigestion and foul stomach, take Lemon Elixir.

For sick and nervous headaches, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir will not fail you in any of the above named diseases, all of which are from a torpid or diseased liver, stomach, kidneys or bowels.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Morley, Atlanta, Ga.

50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at druggists.

LEMON HOT DROPS.

Cure all Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hemorrhage and all throat and lung diseases. Elegant, reliable.

25 cents at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Morley, Atlanta, Ga.—sun—thus

"tired feeling" is entirely overcome by camphor, which gives a feeling of energy and strength to the whole system.

THE LONE GRAVE

which tells of a tragedy of the past.

Men Who Had Stolen "Spanish Peter's" Men Shot Down on the Trail—The Story of the Old Buggy House.

ALPHARETTA, Ga., May 23.—[Special.]—R. L. Hayes has contributed several interesting stories to The Alpharetta Democrat. Among them he told about a grave that under the buggy house on the premises of P. Morris, at Lebanon mills.

The judge said the grave was made in 1851 1852, at which time the Cherokee Indians occupied all the country west of the Chattahoochee.

A few white had settled among Indians. There were no roads through country, but there were paths through the west wide enough for a man to ride in, and these paths were called trails. The country was full of game, such as deer, turkeys and hawks.

One morning about the date mentioned above, Mr. Wren Coleman, Jr., whose father, Mr. Coleman, Sr., lived at Lebanon mills, was hunting near where Mr. Jordan Morris had his farm. He had two men with him, one of whom was a Spaniard, a man known as Spanish Peter, who lived on a creek, where Thomas Wells now lives. Young Coleman suspected the men to be thieves and ordered them to stop. They only spurs to their steeds and were going off at a full gallop. Mr. Howell rode after him to his shoulder, his eye glistened down the bright barrel, there was a sharp report, and the next instant only one horseman was down the trail. Spanish Peter's mare, an empty saddle, stood by the side of the trail, and her rider lay on the ground mortally wounded. Young Coleman, who was a boy at the time, and the wounded man to the right of him. The judge said the grave was made in 1851 1852, at which time the Cherokee Indians occupied all the country west of the Chattahoochee.

A few white had settled among Indians. There were no roads through country, but there were paths through the west wide enough for a man to ride in, and these paths were called trails. The country was full of game, such as deer, turkeys and hawks.

One morning about the date mentioned above, Mr. Wren Coleman, Jr., whose father, Mr. Coleman, Sr., lived at Lebanon mills, was hunting near where Mr. Jordan Morris had his farm. He had two men with him, one of whom was a Spaniard, a man known as Spanish Peter, who lived on a creek, where Thomas Wells now lives. Young Coleman suspected the men to be thieves and ordered them to stop. They only spurs to their steeds and were going off at a full gallop. Mr. Howell rode after him to his shoulder, his eye glistened down the bright barrel, there was a sharp report, and the next instant only one horseman was down the trail. Spanish Peter's mare, an empty saddle, stood by the side of the trail, and her rider lay on the ground mortally wounded. Young Coleman, who was a boy at the time, and the wounded man to the right of him. The judge said the grave was made in 1851 1852, at which time the Cherokee Indians occupied all the country west of the Chattahoochee.

A few white had settled among Indians. There were no roads through country, but there were paths through the west wide enough for a man to ride in, and these paths were called trails. The country was full of game, such as deer, turkeys and hawks.

One morning about the date mentioned above, Mr. Wren Coleman, Jr., whose father, Mr. Coleman, Sr., lived at Lebanon mills, was hunting near where Mr. Jordan Morris had his farm. He had two men with him, one of whom was a Spaniard, a man known as Spanish Peter, who lived on a creek, where Thomas Wells now lives. Young Coleman suspected the men to be thieves and ordered them to stop. They only spurs to their steeds and were going off at a full gallop. Mr. Howell rode after him to his shoulder, his eye glistened down the bright barrel, there was a sharp report, and the next instant only one horseman was down the trail. Spanish Peter's mare, an empty saddle, stood by the side of the trail, and her rider lay on the ground mortally wounded. Young Coleman, who was a boy at the time, and the wounded man to the right of him. The judge said the grave was made in 1851 1852, at which time the Cherokee Indians occupied all the country west of the Chattahoochee.

A few white had settled among Indians. There were no roads through country, but there were paths through the west wide enough for a man to ride in, and these paths were called trails. The country was full of game, such as deer, turkeys and hawks.

One morning about the date mentioned above, Mr. Wren Coleman, Jr., whose father, Mr. Coleman, Sr., lived at Lebanon mills, was hunting near where Mr. Jordan Morris had his farm. He had two men with him, one of whom was a Spaniard, a man known as Spanish Peter, who lived on a creek, where Thomas Wells now lives. Young Coleman suspected the men to be thieves and ordered them to stop. They only spurs to their steeds and were going off at a full gallop. Mr. Howell rode after him to his shoulder, his eye glistened down the bright barrel, there was a sharp report, and the next instant only one horseman was down the trail. Spanish Peter's mare, an empty saddle, stood by the side of the trail, and her rider lay on the ground mortally wounded. Young Coleman, who was a boy at the time, and the wounded man to the right of him. The judge said the grave was made in 1851 1852, at which time the Cherokee Indians occupied all the country west of the Chattahoochee.

A few white had settled among Indians. There were no roads through country, but there were paths through the west wide enough for a man to ride in, and these paths were called trails. The country was full of game, such as deer, turkeys and hawks.

One morning about the date mentioned above, Mr. Wren Coleman, Jr., whose father, Mr. Coleman, Sr., lived at Lebanon mills, was hunting near where Mr. Jordan Morris had his farm. He had two men with him, one of whom was a Spaniard, a man known as Spanish Peter, who lived on a creek, where Thomas Wells now lives. Young Coleman suspected the men to be thieves and ordered them to stop. They only spurs to their steeds and were going off at a full gallop. Mr. Howell rode after him to his shoulder, his eye glistened down the bright barrel, there was a sharp report, and the next instant only one horseman was down the trail. Spanish Peter's mare, an empty saddle, stood by the side of the trail, and her rider lay on the ground mortally wounded. Young Coleman, who was a boy at the time, and the wounded man to the right of him. The judge said the grave was made in 1851 1852, at which time the Cherokee Indians occupied all the country west of the Chattahoochee.

A few white had settled among Indians. There were no roads through country, but there were paths through the west wide enough for a man to ride in, and these paths were called trails. The country was full of game, such as deer, turkeys and hawks.

MRS. FELTON'S
TRENCHANT PEN

Indicts the Maligners of Southern Women.

WHO WORK IN COTTON FACTORIES.

She Personally Visits Them in Augusta and Atlanta.

AN HONEST, VIRTUOUS PEOPLE

Of Whom Georgia May Always Feel Proud.

Some weeks ago, The Manufacturers' Record, a most reliable journal published in Baltimore, Md., announced the fact that The Century Magazine, a sectional journal of large circulation in the south as well as in the north and west, would begin a studied attack upon the cotton mills of the south.

This attack would grow out of jealousy of these southern mills, which are developing to the world the increased advantages of the south for the general manufacture of their chief staple. Favorable climate, favorable location and a large supply of native help in these mills, alarmed the northern mill men, who have long maintained supremacy in all these matters.

In Massachusetts and Connecticut they are already obliged to depend very largely upon the French-Canadians and the Russian Jews to work in their cotton mills. This labor has great disadvantages. While there are good people among them, there are also a great many troublesome and degraded men and women.

WAS THERE A MOTIVE.

Will the cotton mill mills with cotton from the fields where the cotton is grown, and where the winters are short and provisions are in plenty, be so much less of expense, and so much more of profit to cotton mill men in the south than to the men who control and own textile industries in New England? Therefore, these northern mill-owners have become apprehensive and also to a degree jealous of the cotton situation. New England agriculture depends upon these cotton mills in their midst for a market very largely. Take away these cotton mills from New England and their condition would be certainly one of decay. In the near future their supremacy would be a thing of the past— their mills waning into mediocrity, and barren of profit—the south coming up as to go down.

It is apparent that The Century has begun its attack! The southern mill men and their operatives are placed in a most embarrassing position—when The Century also refused to allow a proper defense to appear in their columns—the same medium through which the attack appeared. But one side was allowed a hearing. The other laid it to The Georgia Cracker, "The Cotton Mill," has proved itself to be a firebrand in the country. Its illustrations, as I will endeavor to show, were selected, not from the cotton mills, but from outside sources. The artist sent to Georgia to find suitable illustrations confessed himself unable to find types to fit this unfair, unjust and untrue account of Georgia mill labor in any of the American cotton mills. He picked up amateur sketches, taken by some men who traveled in the rural districts, from a population entirely disconnected from the cotton mills, and threw them into The Century as veritable illustrations of the men, women and children who make an honest living in these mills.

The Century, perhaps, was not aware that it had been thus exposed, when the country is now able to see what sort of caricature are foisted upon the public as true specimens of the southern operatives, in their appearance, habits and conduct.

General Denial.

I have looked in the offices of more than 2,500 of Georgia's cotton mill operatives during the last few days, and I pronounce the attack on their appearance and character as a class to be a libel.

I have questioned mill owners, presidents, superintendents and others intimately connected with these operatives, and I pronounce the attack upon their virtue, as a class, to be a slander!

Since last Tuesday afternoon, May 19th, I have been writing to the managers of the largest cotton mills in the state of Georgia for The CONSTITUTION, and I am proud to know that the great overwhelming majority of these operatives are industrious, virtuous, honest and respectable, the women especially, earning an honest living under favorable conditions. I have been thoroughly investigating the matter at the request of The CONSTITUTION. The editor's estimate of what has been a most interesting week's work has been as follows, and my report is ready.

With the lights before me, I now congratulate the state of Georgia upon an in industry that is advancing the condition of her poor white population every day and hour. I commend the philanthropists of the commonwealth, that so many women and children are now able to earn a good living under a shelter, who would otherwise be starving on the poor farms all over the land. I thank my Heavenly Father that bitter poverty has been lifted from the lives of many thousands of our native born whites, and a place opened for their education, and a place—opportunity for religious instruction for their children and themselves, and a favorable setting for secular instruction which I trust will grow brighter and brighter with each day.

The Century Magazine has long been unfair to the southern people. This latest attack on cotton mill men is not the earliest assault. It has been rapidly and persistently misrepresented the south. In fact, it has been an exponent of the people who seek to misrepresent southern people and southern things. Even in its articles it rarely permits a statement to be made by a southern writer favorable to the south or the southern army without seeking by an editorial notice to explain away the true point of view of the ablest authors in this country.

I am at a loss to understand how a magazine of the standing and position of The Century, and published as a magazine—not as a partisan journal—can so easily be used as a mouthpiece of whatever it wants to be. I congratulate you, Mrs. Felton, upon the very thorough way in which you have shown the mistake of the "Cracker" article.

When I offered a protest to the methods, it refused to allow the protest to see the light in its columns, and coolly assured me that it vouches for all the charges made against our factory operatives.

COMPLIMENTS MISS DE GRAFFREND.

I only apply my words to The Century. Other women may quarrel in print, but southern women will not. Miss de Graffenreid is a gifted southern woman. She has long held a place in the departments of Washington. She is one of the many splendid women who have gone into those departments to make an honorable living under a shelter.

WORKING WOMEN IN LARGE CITIES.

I hold in my hand a report from the commissioner of labor, for the year 1880, entitled, "Working Women in Large Cities." New York city is thus described:

The moral condition of the working women is bad. The school system is not well developed. One of the worst causes of immorality is the taking of lodgings for the sake of extra income. Another is, the long distance girls are compelled to traverse after dark; especially on leaving stores which remain open to 10 or 11 o'clock on Saturday night. Another is, the crowding of friendless young women to the metropolis; where they live without home resources—suffering every conceivable dis-

comfort—subject to long periods of idleness, which they often enter upon with an empty purse. As respects ventilation, a properly regulated workshop is the exception. The average room is either stuffy and close, or hot and close, and even where windows abound, they are seldom opened. Toilet facilities are generally scant and inadequate. A hundred workers—being dependent sometimes on a single closet or sink—that too often out of order. Whenever the sexes work indiscriminately, together, great laxity obtains. In an attempt to remedy this, I have found that so long as his work is done, he did not inquire or care how bad the girls might be. The existence of separate homes is a rarity, even among the well-to-do industrial classes. The crowded condition of the poor and struggling is beyond belief unless actually witnessed. This brings with it disease, death, immorality, etc. Sewerage is lacking or defective, stenches of all kinds prevail in the poorer quarters. The necessities of life are high and many of the poor working women live on the refuse of the markets. Among the foreign settlers the illiteracy is

frequently preaches in the building on Friday evenings. The Century illustrates the "Georgia Cracker" article by a so-called picture of the cracker preacher. He is seated on a horse that Judge Longstreet's "Georgia Scenes" would have called "Bullit." The horse seems to be suffering for the lack of corn and fodder. The preacher is to be seen in full ignorance and abstraction of meditation. He holds a book in his hand resembling Webster's blue-backed speller; with the other hand he is guiding this abnormal quadruped—for the artist has made a hybrid, as much mule as horse, and yet neither. The Century calls the rider "the strolling preacher" with "questionable gravity." The preacher's extortions on Sunday—preaching during the week, living "fragrant idleness" among a debasing and already debased flock. Now Dr. Barnes, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Atlanta, is known as one of the most learned, eloquent and consecrated ministers of the gospel in this state, and yet he is a factory preacher, giving much time and labor, without a cent of pay, to these factory operatives of the cotton mills.

In August when I asked about the character of the factory preachers—their habits and piety—the universal reply was "the best in the world." Every one of these six large mills enlists these faithful servants of God. Pray why did The Century say it vouches for the infamous caricature given in its pages?

The preachers in these factories are not accounted with me. I went into their homes—a stranger, and but one want was expressed to me, namely: "We want more churches and more frequent preaching. Mr. Martin we want another church right here in this grove!"

Some dwelling houses had three rooms, some four, and some two. Rents barely cover the expense of repairs. A widow with two daughters—she could not support—had a neat three-room house—her two daughters earning 90 cents a day each. Everything was as neat as a pin. "I keep the house, ma'am. My son works as a carpenter in the city. We only pay \$1.50 rent per month, and we get along very well. My husband has been dead a long time, and if I do say it, we lead decent lives. Poor people, but we get along."

As I remembered how many confederate widows and orphans are safely sheltered in these comfortable factories I felt like it was a matter of rejoicing that they could live honest lives and enjoy such good homes.

When I recollect the poverty and desolation of the past twenty-five years, the destruction in 100,000 poor farmhouses, the lack of education, the want of knowledge of the state's poverty, recollecting also that they gave up fathers and husbands at the call of their country—many of them without a slave to fight for—I bless God that the great majority in the north do not feel as does The Century. There are many noble men and women in that section who confess themselves amazed at our progress under stupendous difficulties. I am sure if I could find it in the bitter poverty these operatives left behind them to come to the cotton mills of the south and examine into their condition, as I did, to see their present comfort and average prosperity, as I have done, they would join me in thankfulness that they were doing so well, and turn a cold shoulder to the south's enemy.

AMONG THE WOMEN EMPLOYEES.

The Century charges that these female operatives in Georgia cotton mills are wasteful and improvident, wear rags because too lazy to sew new clothes, and often spending their hard earnings on satin shoes and nameless gew-gaws. In these Exposition mills there were four women employees. I copy the following from a reliable source: "These four women were sisters, three of them elderly maidens, one a widowed sister. These four women, all advanced in years, work in the Exposition mills. Two are weavers and two are web-drawers. The weavers earn \$6.30 a week, the web-drawers \$8.50 a week—that is, if they lose no time. The combined wages of these four women aggregate \$1,360 a month. They have no time deducted for rest or idleness. They are very poor. They had no time to look for aid; but they worked—there was work for them to do—and they had willing hands. They lived comfortably but economically—having the necessary food and apparel, neat clothes. Of course there was no theater-going or excursions on the railroads or rich delicacies on the table—nothing but plain food and simple clothing, adding a little now and then to their small capital in the bank. For nine years these four women worked and saved. They rose in the morning at 4 o'clock—went to work at a quarter past six—eat dinner in twenty minutes—and worked again until a quarter past six in the evening." The authority I am quoting has not talked about—b—but I know nothing in person to their disadvantage. All classes and conditions of human kind are talked about to a greater or less degree. I presume there is no greater percentage of immorality among these women than in any other large collection of females elsewhere."

"How many men?" I was moved to ask this question. The Century's article adds that Georgia men refuse to work in mills for cotton manufacture.)

"One third," was the reply.

"How many children under ten years?"

"None."

This is a magnificent mill—beautifully located, as clear as a workspace can be made—and the building was manned by a splendid looking class of operatives."

From there I went to the Sibley mill. As I waited in the elegant office of the company for the arrival of President Sibley, Mr. Pratt gave me an enthusiastic account of the church and Sunday school privileges of their operatives.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PATRONS.

Four hundred Sunday school pupils in one school is not a bad showing out of 750 operatives, who are free to go to any Sunday school they desire to attend. Augusta has a splendid public school system with free tuition, besides a score of well attended schools of other sorts. About one-half the Sibley mill operatives are men and boys. No children under ten are employed. The illiteracy of all our poor white classes is the most perplexing feature—born of the poverty of the people and the state's poverty also. Connected with this mill is the charity known as the "Sheltering Arms," where the mothers who work in the mill can leave their little ones, who are fed, watched and cared for day by day for a trifling pittance—perhaps 5 cents each. The company provides a splendid brick house, free of rent, for this purpose and charitable ladies manage the enterprise.

Mr. Sibley built a church himself near by for the operatives. He is a man of means. The church has 750 hands employed; paid him \$7,000 fortnightly in cash for wages. They provide splendid two-story homes, rooms below stairs renting for 37 cents, those above for 25 cents per room per week. The laboring people were neatly dressed, had good clothes and were good-looking—some decidedly handsome women. As they pointed out at the noon hour for the few minutes I was there, these operatives are as active as health and vitality could make them. Mr. Sibley drives around among the company's tenement buildings, beautifully located, with shaded walkways, all in easy distance of the mill and as nice inside as any manufacturing industry in this or any other country can furnish.

It is a grand sight to look upon that thickly crowded street of Augusta with all these well-educated homes for factory people and see the care and humane endeavors of this mill owners to promote the well-being of those they employ.

Then I went to

THE AUGUSTA MILL,

the oldest establishment in the city for the manufacture of cotton. Some of their women operatives have been there at work for thirty-five years, some fifteen, very many for a longer time than eight years. The mill has the faculty of keeping steady, reliable help, with its excellent homes, for which they only charge from 80 cents to \$1.50 per month. One-third of their operatives are men. They are surrounded with good schools for the benefit of all desiring free tuition. The capable and obliging superintendent told me there were many confederate widows in his mill, who will draw a pension when the state can pay them. He pronounced his operatives, as a class, reliable, honest, virtuous and honorable. It was so pleasant to see his regard for those faithful people who had clung to the Auburn and during these long years. All these superintendents and these are exceptional cases where bad studies may be anticipated—sometimes well developed—but the great majority are decent men and women, God-fearing and law-abiding. Their ministerial service they unite in pronouncing excellent. Most of these operatives make \$1 a day, and their wages are paid in spot cash. Good looking, neatly dressed people are found all through the mill. The city of Augusta has reason to be very proud of the factory buildings and everybody connected with their work. Such pride is laudable, because founded on a sterling basis.

A DAY SCHOOL.

Then I went to the Enterprise mill, and it is a busy world in itself. Mr. Linch took evident pride in showing me his factory. Among other things of interest, I found a day school in the mill—the teacher paid every month by the company—and for five years thirty pupils have filled in benches every school day, on an average. They are taught free of charge, and the mothers in the mill can go to work with easy hearts when their children are being taught an English education in the same building. I wish I had time to specify the interesting quality of the different kinds of goods manufactured in Augusta; but I visited all these mills with one single purpose, namely, to defend the great majority of these true and honorable women from the wholesale charges of insufficiency, depravity, pauperism

and old age, laziness, want of thrift, and lack of proper pride in their clothing and appearance, as found in The Century. I can now say that I have cleared more than 2,500 Georgia operatives from each and every charge, as a rule, and at the same time I freely admit that we may find individual instances substantiating all these charges, in a few rare and exceptional cases. I have not been able to find any single instance of a man or woman who was unable to earn his or her living, or to find, perhaps, in every factory people.

old age, laziness, want of thrift, and lack of proper pride in their clothing and appearance, as found in The Century. I can now say that I have cleared more than 2,500 Georgia operatives from each and every charge, as a rule, and at the same time I freely admit that we may find individual instances substantiating all these charges, in a few rare and exceptional cases. I have not been able to find any single instance of a man or woman who was unable to earn his or her living, or to find, perhaps, in every factory people.

old age, laziness, want of thrift, and lack of proper pride in their clothing and appearance, as found in The Century. I can now say that I have cleared more than 2,500 Georgia operatives from each and every charge, as a rule, and at the same time I freely admit that we may find individual instances substantiating all these charges, in a few rare and exceptional cases. I have not been able to find any single instance of a man or woman who was unable to earn his or her living, or to find, perhaps, in every factory people.

old age, laziness, want of thrift, and lack of proper pride in their clothing and appearance, as found in The Century. I can now say that I have cleared more than 2,500 Georgia operatives from each and every charge, as a rule, and at the same time I freely admit that we may find individual instances substantiating all these charges, in a few rare and exceptional cases. I have not been able to find any single instance of a man or woman who was unable to earn his or her living, or to find, perhaps, in every factory people.

old age, laziness, want of thrift, and lack of proper pride in their clothing and appearance, as found in The Century. I can now say that I have cleared more than 2,500 Georgia operatives from each and every charge, as a rule, and at the same time I freely admit that we may find individual instances substantiating all these charges, in a few rare and exceptional cases. I have not been able to find any single instance of a man or woman who was unable to earn his or her living, or to find, perhaps, in every factory people.

old age, laziness, want of thrift, and lack of proper pride in their clothing and appearance, as found in The Century. I can now say that I have cleared more than 2,500 Georgia operatives from each and every charge, as a rule, and at the same time I freely admit that we may find individual instances substantiating all these charges, in a few rare and exceptional cases. I have not been able to find any single instance of a man or woman who was unable to earn his or her living, or to find, perhaps, in every factory people.

old age, laziness, want of thrift, and lack of proper pride in their clothing and appearance, as found in The Century. I can now say that I have cleared more than 2,500 Georgia operatives from each and every charge, as a rule, and at the same time I freely admit that we may find individual instances substantiating all these charges, in a few rare and exceptional cases. I have not been able to find any single instance of a man or woman who was unable to earn his or her living, or to find, perhaps, in every factory people.

old age, laziness, want of thrift, and lack of proper pride in their clothing and appearance, as found in The Century. I can now say that I have cleared more than 2,500 Georgia operatives from each and every charge, as a rule, and at the same time I freely admit that we may find individual instances substantiating all these charges, in a few rare and exceptional cases. I have not been able to find any single instance of a man or woman who was unable to earn his or her living, or to find, perhaps, in every factory people.

old age, laziness, want of thrift, and lack of proper pride in their clothing and appearance, as found in The Century. I can now say that I have cleared more than 2,500 Georgia operatives from each and every charge, as a rule, and at the same time I freely admit that we may find individual instances substantiating all these charges, in a few rare and exceptional cases. I have not been able to find any single instance of a man or woman who was unable to earn his or her living, or to find, perhaps, in every factory people.

old age, laziness, want of thrift, and lack of proper pride in their clothing and appearance, as found in The Century. I can now say that I have cleared more than 2,500 Georgia operatives from each and every charge, as a rule, and at the same time I freely admit that we may find individual instances substantiating all these charges, in a few rare and exceptional cases. I have not been able to find any single instance of a man or woman who was unable to earn his or her living, or to find, perhaps, in every factory people.

old age, laziness, want of thrift, and lack of proper pride in their clothing and appearance, as found in The Century. I can now say that I have cleared more than 2,500 Georgia operatives from each and every charge, as a rule, and at the same time I freely admit that we may find individual instances substantiating all these charges, in a few rare and exceptional cases. I have not been able to find any single instance of a man or woman who was unable to earn his or her living, or to find, perhaps, in every factory people.

old age, laziness, want of thrift, and lack of proper pride in their clothing and appearance, as found in The Century. I can now say that I have cleared more than 2,500 Georgia operatives from each and every charge, as a rule, and at the same time I freely admit that we may find individual instances substantiating all these charges, in a few rare and exceptional cases. I have not been able to find any single instance of a man or woman who was unable to earn his or her living, or to find, perhaps, in every factory people.

old age, laziness, want of thrift, and lack of proper pride in their clothing and appearance, as found in The Century. I can now say that I have cleared more than 2,500 Georgia operatives from each and every charge, as a rule, and at the same time I freely admit that we may find individual instances substantiating all these charges, in a few rare and exceptional cases. I have not been able to find any single instance of a man or woman who was unable to earn his or her living, or to find, perhaps, in every factory people.

old age, laziness, want of thrift, and lack of proper pride in their clothing and appearance, as found in The Century. I can now say that I have cleared more than 2,500 Georgia operatives from each and every charge, as a rule, and at the same time I freely admit that we may find individual instances substantiating all these charges, in a few rare and exceptional cases. I have not been able to find any single instance of a man or woman who was unable to earn his or her living, or to find, perhaps, in every factory people.

old age, laziness, want of thrift, and lack of proper pride in their clothing and appearance, as found in The Century. I can now say that I have cleared more than 2,500 Georgia operatives from each and every charge, as a rule, and at the same time I freely admit that we may find individual instances substantiating all these charges, in a few rare and exceptional cases. I have not been able to find any single instance of a man or woman who was unable to earn his or her living, or to find, perhaps, in every factory people.

CO.,
Shoes

UNCLE REMUS.

The Old Man Gives His Ideas of Conjuring.

(Copyright.)

"I hear talk how you been conjured," said Chloe, as Uncle Remus took his seat in the kitchen one morning recently.

"Who sees?" inquired the old man, smiling placidly.

"Dat what dey tells me," said Chloe, with a serious air. "I hear lots er folks sesso. Oh, you kin laugh, man, but dey git after yer right straight dey'll make you laugh on yer side er yo' mouth. Dey cert'nly will."

Uncle Remus rubbed his chin thoughtfully and shook his head, but continued to smile.

"Dey tells me," Chloe went on in a louder and more emphatic tone, "dat dat time when you wuz sick you tuck in' flu' shoe at Miss Ca'line Simpson, an' she go mad an' went home an' come intranced, an' now she gwine conjur' you too git dis pie?"

"I hear tell so," said Uncle Remus, serenely. "She say I'm a white folks nigger anyhow, an' dar' she gwine ter ring in de sperrets of me. His come right straight. Dey ain't no hear 'bout it. She done sesso."

"Ain't you skeerd?" asked Chloe in a confidential tone.

"What I skeerd un?" inquired Uncle Remus, with a show of indignation. "Dat ar nigger 'oman ain't got none de 'vantage er me when it come down ter old-time conjurin'. Ef she is, whar she git it?" My mamma talked wid sperrets, an' my daddy walked in his sleep. How come I can't do mo' conjurin' in one minnit dan whar she kin do in a mont'?"

"Man, I b'lieve you—dat I does?" exclaimed Chloe edging away from Uncle Remus and regarding him curiously.

"I want ter ax you dis," the old man continued, "is dat nigger 'oman fat, or is she lean?"

"She so fat she akasey kin walk," replied Chloe.

"Well, den," said Uncle Remus, "how she gwine conjur' anybody? Tell me dat. I biggin' conjur' folks ever senso. I want no bigger dan a skin' rabbit, an' I ain't never see no fat un yet. Dey er all so lean dat it look like der skin done swunk up den bones, en when dey grin you kin see der yaller tooofes. Now dey des watch um."

"Go-way, man!" exclaimed Chloe. "De Lord knows I don't wanter see none un um, much less watch um."

"Wid de men folks what do de conjurin'," Uncle Remus went on, "is diffunt. De 'oman folks is lean, but de men folks, dey er lean or fat ez de case may be. You can't tell de conjur' man 'less' you watch his eye right close. Ef he show too much er de eyeball, an' dey's a streak or red splashed roun' de cornder, you watch 'im. You hear me now—yo' watch 'im!"

"What de name er de Lord I want ter watch 'im fer?" asked Chloe, nervously. "I ain't gwine to be watchin' no conjur' man. I know you got my work ter do."

"I done bin sen um work deicks, en I dun larnt all der signs."

"Well, don't come projekin' wid me," exclaimed Chloe. "Yo' eyes look red now—dat do!"

"I kin turn dat ar broom dar on de end, an name is fer you," said Uncle Remus, pursuing the subject, "en you'll hatter pack up yo' dude en leave here. I kin fling it down in de fo' en of you step cross it, you'll hatter min' ev'ry word I say. I kin take de same broom en go out dar in de yard when you trick away, en you'll hatter leave 'fo' sun-down. I kin go out dar en pick up de san' what you done make yo' track in, en dlin' it in runnin' water, en you'll hatter travel ez fu' de water does. You see ol' Remus settin' here like he got no sense. You better keep yo' eye on 'im, mon!"

"What de name er de Lord I is done ter you?" cried Chloe, stopping short in her work, and staring at Uncle Remus. "You comes on goes en I ain't never pester you since you been a man an' been a 'oman. I dunther what make you keep on after me. Ef you wanter come conjur' anybody you better conjur' dat ar nigger 'oman what 'low she gwine lay a spell on ter you."

"Bless yo' soul, chile!" exclaimed Uncle Remus with a chuckle, "she done bin fixt. I ain't mo' dan git de word dat she gwine trick me, but you bleegor ter b'lieve dem. Ef you ax me wharabouts is she, I'll up on tell you she's gone; but if you ax t'er folks wharabouts is she, de'll up on tell you she's gone—no mo', no less."

"What 'come un her?" inquired Chloe, with open-eyed astonishment.

"Hit's des like I tell you," replied Uncle Remus solemnly. "She done make her disappearance."

"Is you done conjur'd her?" asked Chloe.

"Not what you might call right straight up on den 'conjuring,'" said the old man. "I des wanck my eye on shuck my finger, an' de nigger 'oman went ax' and' her 'quaintances look-ye. I look like I aint much, en I don't speck I is but nummin'. You des watch me!"

"Now!" exclaimed Chloe, "why'n't you tell me what you done ter de 'oman?"

"Well," said Uncle Remus, "I taint no mighty long tale. Atter dat nigger 'oman make her brags dat she gwine conjur' me, she made de insurhce fer to come ter my house. I was settin' down by de fire, me an' William Henry, when I hear her come in de nex' room on pass de time or day wid my ole 'oman. I raise my finger at William Henry so he'd be still, an den I beccon' 'im ter come close, en dan I say dat ev'rything I tell ter 'im, he dan talk on loud en say, 'I know right whar 'at.' Den I make 'im set down. Atter while I holler out:

"You William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter ketch me sev'n spring lizzards." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar." De folks in de nex' room talk'kin' en I know'd in reason dey wuz non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter git me two snake skins." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar." De nigger 'oman kep on lis'nen. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter git me two snake skins." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar." De nigger 'oman kep on lis'nen. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter git me two snake skins." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."

"I got dat non. Den I holler out:

"William Henry!" He holler back, "Suh!" I say, "I want you ter fetch me two toad frogs." He low, "Yasser, I know right whar dey ar."



Full

... Of new ideas in exquisite
Stationery will be sent FREE.

Freeman & Crankshaw,
Jewlers, Engravers and Art Stationers.



We have unequalled facilities for the manufacture of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. We grind all kinds of Lenses, plain or compound. PAULINER, KELLMAN & MOORE, Scientific Opticians, 58 Marietta Street, Old Capitol Building.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy
which Insures Safety to
Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Bob Confinement of its
Pain, Horror and Risk.
After the birth of "Mother's Friend" I
suffered but little pain, and did not experience that
weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs.
A. M. FORD, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 28, 1891.

Send to Mother's Friend, on receipt of
price, \$1.00 per bottle. Book to Mother's Friend free.
BEADFIELD'S REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.

GOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
apart—duly top ed n r m or f r m

SUMMER RESORTS.

WALWORTH MANSION,
North Broadway,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

This select and well located family hotel, will open for the reception of guests, June 15th. Spacious grounds, a most attractive location, convenient to all the large hotel attractions among the attractions. For particulars address

May 24 sun 4 MRS. WILSON BELL

CAPON SPRINGS AND BATHS

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, W. Va.
About Littleton, W. Va., are found
iron and Freestone Waters,
both of any temperature. Lowest
temperature of any water in the world. Superb Summer
climate. Here is where the sick
recover. All kinds of diseases
are cured. Send for Pamphlets and
secure room. W. H. SAWYER
may 22—25

New York Southern Boarding House.

Central and first-class location; cost less than
half that of hotel; elegantly furnished rooms;
private verandas; excellent cuisine; established
16 years; interesting visitors to New York should
engage rooms by mail, giving date of arrival.
Mail sent care this house will take care of.

R. M. FURDY, 269 W. 21st st., New York.

May 22—25

HOTEL ST. SIMONS,
Open May 16th,
St. Simons Island, Ga.

Unsurpassed on the South Atlantic coast. Surf
bathing, artesian shower baths, fishing, boating
hunting, driving, electric lights and bells; com-
modious pavilions for picnics and swimming
directly on the beach; music by the DeSoto
orchestra; \$5.00 per day, \$14 to \$17.50 per week;
children and nurses, not in dining hall, half rates.
Mail for proprietor or guests, Brunswick, Ga., care
Hotel St. Simons, J. M. Clark, proprietor.
may 16

THE WATAUGA HOTEL,
WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C.

On top of the Blue Ridge, 4,000 feet above the
sea level. Easily the most accessible house for
the altitude on the Blue Ridge, from Lenoir on the
south, from Cranberry on the west; good railroad
connection from either of these points. The
Watauga is the most popular house in these two
railroad stations, and is surpassed in no respect in
its appointments as a first-class house for summer
boarders. In the midst of the finest summer
climate in the world. Open June 1, 1891, for the
season. For particulars, address

WATAUGA HOTEL CO.,
Blowing Rock, N. C.

May 16—18

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Virginia.

This famous mountain resort, with well
established reputation of a century, will open for
the reception of guests June 1st; situated im-
mediately on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad,
with its pleasant views, and is easily accessible
and therefore readily accessible from all parts of
the country. For pamphlets with full information,
call on your ticket agent, or address R. F.
Eagle, superintendent.

May 16

TATE SPRINGS

(NEAR MORRISTOWN, TENN.)

Needs No Advertising!

This card is merely inserted to let
the people know.

Tate Springs Hotel

Is now under the management of
J. C. S. TIMBERLAKE.

Send for pamphlets giving rates for board,
etc.

May 16

Ocean View House!

St. Simon's Island Beach, beautiful beach,
fine surfing.

Rates, \$9 to \$10 per week.

House 100 yards from beach.

May 10—15—20—25

MINNETONKA BEACH.

HOTEL LAFAYETTE Season of 1891—
Lake Minnetonka, Minn. June 27th.

Every room faces the lake. Healthful location. All mod-
ern conveniences. Large dining room, of 100 feet long,
and saloon. Frequent trains on Great Northern Rail-
road to and from St. Paul and Minneapolis. Until June 1st
and 2nd, 1891, the hotel is open to all.

WUGENFELD, MANAGER.

May 16—21 sun

AMERICAN HOUSE, YORK, MAINE.

A pleasant home for the summer. For par-
ticulars, address J. B. SAWYER, York Village, Me.

THE CRESCENT CITY.

THE NEW SLAUGHTER HOUSE FRAN-
CHISE.

And the Scandal Caused by It—Several
Strikes During the Week—A Murder
Trial—Other Gossip.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23—[Special.]—A very
ugly scandal has come out in regard to the
new slaughter house franchise and the board
of health, and is occupying the attention of
the attorney general and the grand jury. The
indications are that gross corruption was used
in an attempt to secure the approval of the
slaughter house project by the board of health,
and the chances are that all the facts will
come out and that there will be indictments
against some very prominent citizens.

The present Crescent City Slaughter House
Company has a monopoly of the slaughtering
business here, a very valuable franchise. A
new company asked for a similar privilege and
for the right to locate its buildings
near the center of the city, which would
have given it the bulk of the business. The
necessary ordinance passed through the council,
was vetoed by the mayor and passed over
his veto. The matter had to go before the
board of health on the sanitary question before
it became a law. It was held up before the
board for some time, during which some mem-
bers of that body speculated on the stock of
the old company, which fluctuated, going up
and down, as it was believed that the board
would approve or defeat the ordinance. Finally
a paper was shown to some of the members,
signed by incorporators of the new slaughter
house company, in which the latter agreed to give
three-eighths of the stock to those who voted for
the ordinance. One of the gentlemen who
read the paper at once informed Governor
Nicholls that there was some crookedness going
on. The governor summoned a number of the
members of the board before him—they are all
his appointees—and gave them a vigorous
talking to, the result being a defeat of the
slaughter house ordinance by a single vote.
The attempted bribery therefore failed; but
it was so unexpected that the man stage-
dared and fell under the creature's weight,
but managed to deal it a blow with his
hatchet, which, without wounding it severely,
caused it to spring from his body with a
hoarse cry. Donovan had had only time to scramble
out of his feet, however, before the panther returned
to attack, screaming with its force as to again
fix upon his throat. Unfortunately for the
man, the panther's assault had knocked
his hatchet from his grasp, and it had fallen
about the man's shoulders, but the infuriated
creature, though bashed in blood, appeared
only the more determined in its animosity, and
sprang upon its foe with such force as to again
fix upon his throat. Before he could rise, however,
the panther fell upon him again, and as they
closed in their deadly embrace the long train
swept by. Donovan says that so close were
they to the track that the train hit the engine
seconds before it passed. He screamed for help,
but no help came. He supposed that the noise of
the train prevented his cries from being heard.
The shrill whistle of the afternoon train here
warned him of the approach of a horrible death,
and literally sick with terror, he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the
panther's throat that the beast, gasping
for breath, relinquished its hold sufficiently to
enable him to roll to one side and off the track.
Before he could rise, however, the panther fell upon him again, and as they
closed in their deadly embrace the long train
swept by. Donovan says that so close were
they to the track that the train hit the engine
seconds before it passed. He screamed for help,
but no help came. He supposed that the noise of
the train prevented his cries from being heard.
The shrill whistle of the afternoon train here
warned him of the approach of a horrible death,
and literally sick with terror, he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the
panther's throat that the beast, gasping
for breath, relinquished its hold sufficiently to
enable him to roll to one side and off the track.
Before he could rise, however, the panther fell upon him again, and as they
closed in their deadly embrace the long train
swept by. Donovan says that so close were
they to the track that the train hit the engine
seconds before it passed. He screamed for help,
but no help came. He supposed that the noise of
the train prevented his cries from being heard.
The shrill whistle of the afternoon train here
warned him of the approach of a horrible death,
and literally sick with terror, he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the
panther's throat that the beast, gasping
for breath, relinquished its hold sufficiently to
enable him to roll to one side and off the track.
Before he could rise, however, the panther fell upon him again, and as they
closed in their deadly embrace the long train
swept by. Donovan says that so close were
they to the track that the train hit the engine
seconds before it passed. He screamed for help,
but no help came. He supposed that the noise of
the train prevented his cries from being heard.
The shrill whistle of the afternoon train here
warned him of the approach of a horrible death,
and literally sick with terror, he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the
panther's throat that the beast, gasping
for breath, relinquished its hold sufficiently to
enable him to roll to one side and off the track.
Before he could rise, however, the panther fell upon him again, and as they
closed in their deadly embrace the long train
swept by. Donovan says that so close were
they to the track that the train hit the engine
seconds before it passed. He screamed for help,
but no help came. He supposed that the noise of
the train prevented his cries from being heard.
The shrill whistle of the afternoon train here
warned him of the approach of a horrible death,
and literally sick with terror, he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the
panther's throat that the beast, gasping
for breath, relinquished its hold sufficiently to
enable him to roll to one side and off the track.
Before he could rise, however, the panther fell upon him again, and as they
closed in their deadly embrace the long train
swept by. Donovan says that so close were
they to the track that the train hit the engine
seconds before it passed. He screamed for help,
but no help came. He supposed that the noise of
the train prevented his cries from being heard.
The shrill whistle of the afternoon train here
warned him of the approach of a horrible death,
and literally sick with terror, he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the
panther's throat that the beast, gasping
for breath, relinquished its hold sufficiently to
enable him to roll to one side and off the track.
Before he could rise, however, the panther fell upon him again, and as they
closed in their deadly embrace the long train
swept by. Donovan says that so close were
they to the track that the train hit the engine
seconds before it passed. He screamed for help,
but no help came. He supposed that the noise of
the train prevented his cries from being heard.
The shrill whistle of the afternoon train here
warned him of the approach of a horrible death,
and literally sick with terror, he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the
panther's throat that the beast, gasping
for breath, relinquished its hold sufficiently to
enable him to roll to one side and off the track.
Before he could rise, however, the panther fell upon him again, and as they
closed in their deadly embrace the long train
swept by. Donovan says that so close were
they to the track that the train hit the engine
seconds before it passed. He screamed for help,
but no help came. He supposed that the noise of
the train prevented his cries from being heard.
The shrill whistle of the afternoon train here
warned him of the approach of a horrible death,
and literally sick with terror, he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the
panther's throat that the beast, gasping
for breath, relinquished its hold sufficiently to
enable him to roll to one side and off the track.
Before he could rise, however, the panther fell upon him again, and as they
closed in their deadly embrace the long train
swept by. Donovan says that so close were
they to the track that the train hit the engine
seconds before it passed. He screamed for help,
but no help came. He supposed that the noise of
the train prevented his cries from being heard.
The shrill whistle of the afternoon train here
warned him of the approach of a horrible death,
and literally sick with terror, he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the
panther's throat that the beast, gasping
for breath, relinquished its hold sufficiently to
enable him to roll to one side and off the track.
Before he could rise, however, the panther fell upon him again, and as they
closed in their deadly embrace the long train
swept by. Donovan says that so close were
they to the track that the train hit the engine
seconds before it passed. He screamed for help,
but no help came. He supposed that the noise of
the train prevented his cries from being heard.
The shrill whistle of the afternoon train here
warned him of the approach of a horrible death,
and literally sick with terror, he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the
panther's throat that the beast, gasping
for breath, relinquished its hold sufficiently to
enable him to roll to one side and off the track.
Before he could rise, however, the panther fell upon him again, and as they
closed in their deadly embrace the long train
swept by. Donovan says that so close were
they to the track that the train hit the engine
seconds before it passed. He screamed for help,
but no help came. He supposed that the noise of
the train prevented his cries from being heard.
The shrill whistle of the afternoon train here
warned him of the approach of a horrible death,
and literally sick with terror, he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the
panther's throat that the beast, gasping
for breath, relinquished its hold sufficiently to
enable him to roll to one side and off the track.
Before he could rise, however, the panther fell upon him again, and as they
closed in their deadly embrace the long train
swept by. Donovan says that so close were
they to the track that the train hit the engine
seconds before it passed. He screamed for help,
but no help came. He supposed that the noise of
the train prevented his cries from being heard.
The shrill whistle of the afternoon train here
warned him of the approach of a horrible death,
and literally sick with terror, he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the
panther's throat that the beast, gasping
for breath, relinquished its hold sufficiently to
enable him to roll to one side and off the track.
Before he could rise, however, the panther fell upon him again, and as they
closed in their deadly embrace the long train
swept by. Donovan says that so close were
they to the track that the train hit the engine
seconds before it passed. He screamed for help,
but no help came. He supposed that the noise of
the train prevented his cries from being heard.
The shrill whistle of the afternoon train here
warned him of the approach of a horrible death,
and literally sick with terror, he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the
panther's throat that the beast, gasping
for breath, relinquished its hold sufficiently to
enable him to roll to one side and off the track.
Before he could rise, however, the panther fell upon him again, and as they
closed in their deadly embrace the long train
swept by. Donovan says that so close were
they to the track that the train hit the engine
seconds before it passed. He screamed for help,
but no help came. He supposed that the noise of
the train prevented his cries from being heard.
The shrill whistle of the afternoon train here
warned him of the approach of a horrible death,
and literally sick with terror, he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the
panther's throat that the beast, gasping
for breath, relinquished its hold sufficiently to
enable him to roll to one side and off the track.
Before he could rise, however, the panther fell upon him again, and as they
closed in their deadly embrace the long train
swept by. Donovan says that so close were
they to the track that the train hit the engine
seconds before it passed. He screamed for help,
but no help came. He supposed that the noise of
the train prevented his cries from being heard.
The shrill whistle of the afternoon train here
warned him of the approach of a horrible death,
and literally sick with terror, he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the
panther's throat that the beast, gasping
for breath, relinquished its hold sufficiently to
enable him to roll to one side and off the track.
Before he could rise, however, the panther fell upon him again, and as they
closed in their deadly embrace the long train
swept by. Donovan says that so close were
they to the track that the train hit the engine
seconds before it passed. He screamed for help,
but no help came. He supposed that the noise of
the train prevented his cries from being heard.
The shrill whistle of the afternoon train here
warned him of the approach of a horrible death,
and literally sick with terror, he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the
panther's throat that the beast, gasping
for breath, relinquished its hold sufficiently to
enable him to roll to one side and off the track.
Before he could rise, however, the panther fell upon him again, and as they
closed in their deadly embrace the long train
swept by. Donovan says that so close were
they to the track that the train hit the engine
seconds before it passed. He screamed for help,
but no help came. He supposed that the noise of
the train prevented his cries from being heard.
The shrill whistle of the afternoon train here
warned him of the approach of a horrible death,
and literally sick with terror, he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the
panther's throat that the beast, gasping
for breath, relinquished its hold sufficiently to
enable him to roll to one side and off the track.
Before he could rise, however, the panther fell upon him again, and as they
closed in their deadly embrace the long train
swept by. Donovan says that so close were
they to the track that the train hit the engine
seconds before it passed. He screamed for help,
but no help came. He supposed that the noise of
the train prevented his cries from being heard.
The shrill whistle of the afternoon train here
warned him of the approach of a horrible death,
and literally sick with terror, he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the
panther's throat that the beast, gasping
for breath, relinquished its hold sufficiently to
enable him to roll to one side and off the track.
Before he could rise, however, the panther fell upon him again, and as they
closed in their deadly embrace the long train
swept by. Donovan says that so close were
they to the track that the train hit the engine
seconds before it passed. He screamed for help,
but no help came. He supposed that the noise of
the train prevented his cries from being heard.
The shrill whistle of the afternoon train here
warned him of the approach of a horrible death,
and literally sick with terror, he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the
panther's throat that the beast, gasping
for breath, relinquished its hold sufficiently to
enable him to roll to one side and off the track.
Before he could rise, however, the panther fell upon him again, and as they
closed in their deadly embrace the long train
swept by. Donovan says that so close were
they to the track that the train hit the engine
seconds before it passed. He screamed for help,
but no help came. He supposed that the noise of
the train prevented his cries from being heard.
The shrill whistle of the afternoon train here
warned him of the approach of a horrible death,
and literally sick with terror, he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the
panther's throat that the beast, gasping
for breath, relinquished its hold sufficiently to
enable him to roll to one side and off the track.
Before he could rise, however, the panther fell upon him again, and as they
closed in their deadly embrace the long train
swept by. Donovan says that so close were
they to the track that the train hit the engine
seconds before it passed. He screamed for help,
but no help came. He supposed that the noise of
the train prevented his cries from being heard.
The shrill whistle of the afternoon train here
warned him of the approach of a horrible death,
and literally sick with terror, he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the
panther's throat that the beast, gasping
for breath, relinquished its hold sufficiently to
enable him to roll to one side and off the track.
Before he could rise, however, the panther fell upon him again, and as they
closed in their deadly embrace the long train
swept by. Donovan says that so close were
they to the track that the train hit the engine
seconds before it passed. He screamed for help,
but no help came. He supposed that the noise of
the train prevented his cries from being heard.
The shrill whistle of the afternoon train here
warned him of the approach of a horrible death,
and literally sick with terror, he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the
panther's throat that the beast, gasping
for breath, relinquished its hold sufficiently to
enable him to roll to one side and off the track.
Before he could rise, however, the panther fell upon him again, and as they
closed in their deadly embrace the long train
swept by. Donovan says that so close were
they to the track that the train hit the engine
seconds before it passed. He screamed for help,
but no help came. He supposed that the noise of
the train prevented his cries from being heard.
The

\$3.00

THIS PAPER CONTAINS
24 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1891.

SECOND PART.
Pages 7-12

\$10.00

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE GLOW OF THE SEASON

Is upon us, and we are doing a good trade. We are still offering the most desirable Axminster Carpets, Body Brussels Carpets, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets in the most desirable patterns and

AT BOTTOM PRICES

Our Mattings are all choice, and we desire your inspection of them. A big drive in short pieces of Brussels, Ingrains and low-priced Shades.

BEST FANCY AWNINGS AT SHORT PROFITS

Mosquito Nets, Hammocks, Hammock Chairs, Veranda Furniture.

Our Spring Beds, Cotton Mattresses, Hair Mattresses, will preserve your health and give you comfort. Baby Carriages, Baby Beds, Rattan Lounges, Furniture for Homes, Offices, Hotels.

Mantels, Grates, Tiles.

Telephone for anything you want; write for anything you need, if you are out of town. We propose to trade on the square or quit.

ANDREW J. MILLER & SON,

42 and 44 Peachtree Street.

HENRY UIHLEIN, President.

AUGUST UIHLEIN, Secretary.

ALFRED UIHLEIN, Superintendent.



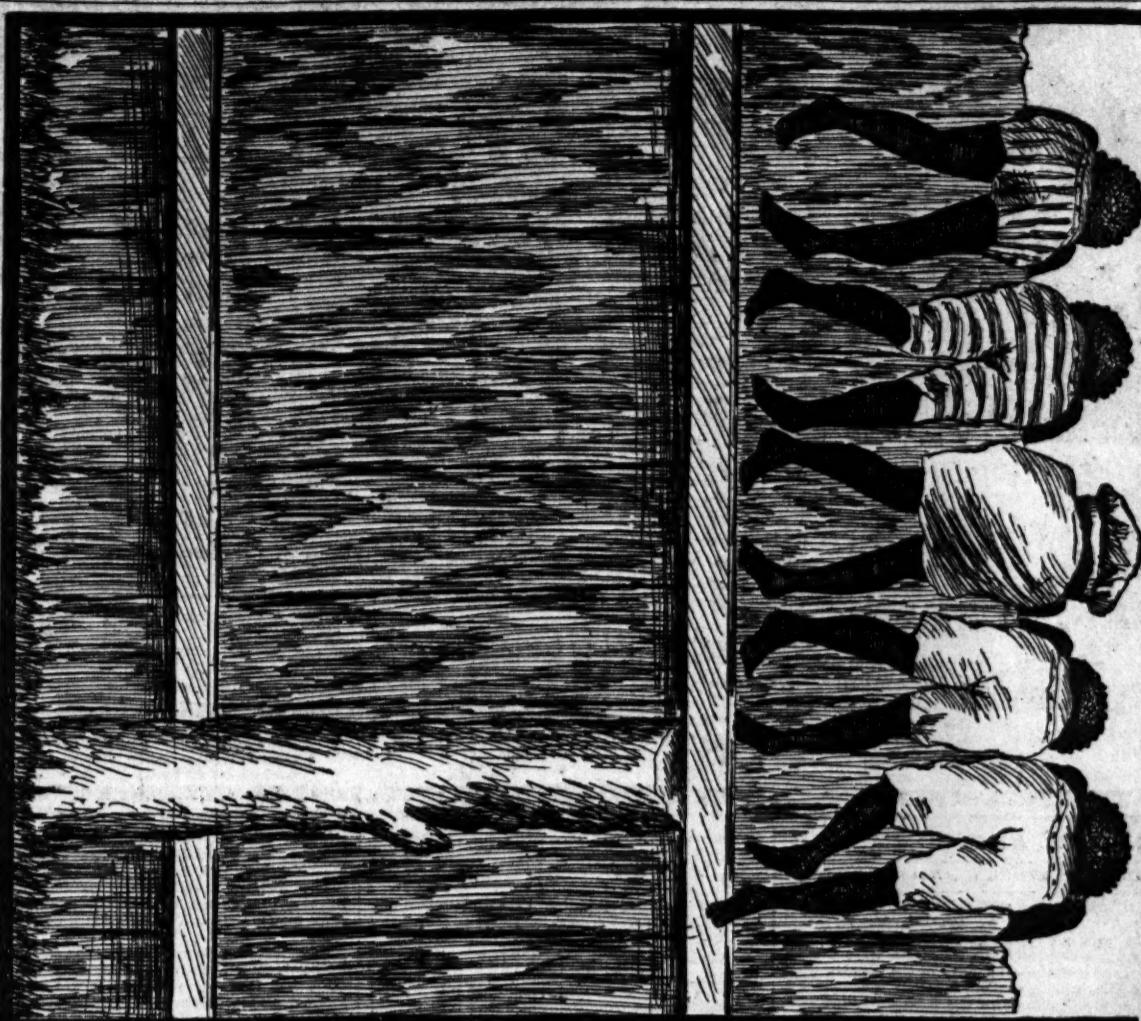
BEER BRANDS:
BUDWEISER,
PILSENER,
WIENER,
ERLANGER,
CULMBACHER.
"SCHLITZ-BRÄU."

Schlitz **Brewing** **Co.**
MILWAUKEE.

ANNUAL CAPACITY: ONE MILLION BARRELS OF BEER.

Schlitz Beer is sold the World over and has a world-wide reputation for being the best; it is warranted to be pure, wholesome and palatable, and brewed from the choicest Hops and Barley-Malt.

Apply to AUG. FLESH or POTTS & POTTS, 24 Peachtree street.



Read the advertisement
of Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

A great deal of good money has been made by parties buying real estate properly located around Atlanta and much more will be realized by those wise men who are placing their funds in good, high and elevated property at this time. People are moving here from the cold west almost every day and must have homes. Then avail yourself of the opportunity offered Tuesday, May 26th, at 3 o'clock, and buy the lots on West Fair, Chestnut, Proctor, Milton and Webster streets. Come for plats. H. L. Wilson, Auctioneer.

THE PRETTIEST SUB-URBAN LOTS
Are on Gordon, Queen and Grady Place. Attend Auction Sale on Tuesday, May 26th, at 3:30. Lots are bound to enhance. G. W. Adair.

WE ARE THE PEOPLE TO BUY

Hard Wood or Marbleized Iron Mantels, Tile Hearths, Facings, Plain and Fancy Grates from. Having our Hard Wood Mantels made up in lots of 50 at a time we are prepared to sell them cheaper than you can buy from the factories.

\$10,000 worth of plain and ornamental Gas Fixtures in our show room to select from. Our prices are 10 per cent cheaper than any other dealer. All we ask is to compare our goods and prices.

Comparison is all we wish, our goods and prices will do the rest.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

HO, FOR WEST END!

Electric Cars in a Few Days! Street Pavement, Brick Sidewalks, Gas, Schools, and Other Conveniences. NOW!

The best time that you ever have had or ever will have to invest in property in that beautiful residence suburb is NOW. The town is just beginning to improve on a large scale. The main streets are being paved with stone, the side streets beautifully graded. New residences are being erected and the demand for vacant property is greater than ever before. The best and choicest property on the most desirable streets is on that beautiful block surrounded by Gordon, Queen, Baugh streets and Grady Place.

I will sell at auction to the highest bidder on Tuesday, May 26th, at 3:30, 28 lovely lots on that block.

Call at my office for plat and go out and examine it and attend the sale.

TUESDAY, MAY 26, AT 3:30 O'CLOCK.

Terms—One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent.

G. W. ADAIR, 5 KIMBALL HOUSE, WALL STREET.

may 24-25

THE REVOLVING-DISC

* FLY-FAN. * Alaska Refrigerator. It is the

best on the market and VERY

CHEAP.

DOBBS, WEY & CO.

We Handle the

FLY-FAN. Nickel-Plated.

Table Ornament Arms are Adjustable

INDISPENSABLE AND Disks Revolve Rapidly

WHERE FLIES ARE TROUBLESOME IN ANY POSITION.

45 Peachtree St.

THE CANDY-PULLING

ARP GAVE TO THE LITTLE CHILDREN.

ARP Finds Candy Everywhere—Even His Down Upon a Piece—Mrs. ARP Stories in Pleasing the Little Ones.

What's all this rumpus about?" I came to dinner and found the house full and all of children, grandchildren and other children. "Oh, nothing much," said Mrs. ARP. "I promised them a little party and have come over to spend the day, and a few little friends with them."

Well, but these door-knobs are all stuck up in candy." "Yes, they had a candy-pulling, I expect, have messaged up things just like door will. I will wipe off the door-knobs." Well, but here I've gone and set down on top of it in this chair."

Mrs. ARP smiled and said: "Well, there's washboard and a rag."

I meandered out in the piazza, and found my knee deep in everything. The chaps in the backyard cooking dinner on a brick furnace they had built. Some were toasting water and some bringing in, and they had potatoes and rice eggs and butter and pepper everything they could beg from the cook. The waterspout was running all over everything. I stopped that of it and surrendered to the rest, and went to my accustomed seat at my desk. Who has been here projecting with my pens letter pads, and turned over my inkstand I mused up my papers?"

Oh, I don't reckon they have hurt anything. Ross wanted to show me how she's learning to write. There was very little in the stand. I wiped off all the spit."

I got up and walked in the garden as King

Ames did to let my cholera down, and found where they had been picking peas. I broke the twine that held the vine up. Always stick my peas with twine and so I was out of the garden to let my choices somewhere else. I looked all round for children to give them a blessing, but they became alarmed, for Mrs. ARP had told them to run and hide. "I'll wear them out!"

I'll wear them all out, big and little, and young. I'm awful mad. I'm as mad as a mad bull. Brake down my pea vines!"

I mocked a bull and pawed dirt

I had run up the ladder and got on

the roof of the house and as I pranced

bellowed around they smothered their

giggles until I was out of sight and then

they turned loose in full chorus. I found the

old cabin and the cabin had up the back

log on, so I took my seat in the

piazza and put my feet on the railing and

sat. My thoughts carried me away

to my childhood when I took delight in

things and the whole picture came be-

me like the turning of a kaleido-

scope. What a pity that folks can't

be as happy as when they

children. About this time Mrs. ARP came

with a band of staff and remarked that

brought home some pink and chrysanth-

emus that must be planted out. "Are you

running anything?" said she. "I am run-

ning," said I, solemnly. "Well, you had

raminate around for the garden here,

I'll help you put them out—your back

exercise."

I was picking peas the other morning, and

they were of the low kind. I had to

smash, and by and by when I tried to

make a hatch and a pain in my veins, the same

trouble I had once before when I worked

the water half a day damming up the

to make a wash hole for the children—

I started from the garden to the house half

and made my usual fuss for help and

grief. I was down for two days, and

medicine and chicken soup, and they put

a slydona plaster on my back as big as

my pad, and it is there yet, and I'm not

by a long shot, but my folks seem to

think I am. If I get up and creep to town

I put my to work as soon as I get back. I

have to have boys of all sorts and sizes to wait

on me and do my bedding, but they have

grown up and left me but one, and he is at

home, and when he isn't he is off some where

baseball or tennis, or picnicking around. I

the boy now—the waiting boy.

was ruminating, but I found the how and

around according to orders. Last night at

I supper Mrs. ARP remarked as she

making up her clothes to bed was another

I thought she meant a birthday

in the room, and she always wants to make

a present of some sort—a spoon or napkin

or sleeve buttons, or something

tell you what is a perfect—where there

is a dozen children in a family

start on and they grow up and get married

and get into "forever rock more dense."

and the maternal ancestor is a

dear woman. These birthday gifts

wedding presents will keep the old man's

keeps it down as effectually as the republican

keeps it down in the United States treasury.

It is the easiest thing in the

I never saw a mother with a num-

mous flock of lovely offspring but she

wanted a bit more, but her basal

wife is always scratching

and something for the children.

reminds me of an old hen with a brood

of chickens, always a-clucking and

scratching—and she says that I remind her of

an old rooster who every now and then finds

a worm and makes a big fuss and

scratches up the little chicks, and just before

he gobles it up, he scratches off

the skin and makes a birthday.

She said the child made a birthday.

the child made a birthday, as today we were

running from the foul invader as fast as our

legs would carry us about this time," said she,

we were hurrying across Euharlee bridge

I tumbled all over for fear it would break

us, for it vibrated up and down to old

a heavy trot, but you never slackened

a bit, and she said, "I'll take you through old Van

and took the mountain road until we got

Mr. Whitehead's about dark."

"Yes," said I, "we stayed all night,

and they did the best they could for all

our damages, but they didn't have room for

the old folks, and we slept outdoors under the

stars, and the stars kept us so lively

we got up in the night and run through

the bushes, brush off like cattle

when the sun came up after them."

"And the next morning about daylight,"

she, "the news came that the Yankees

had come, and we started to that we long

and it did seem to me that we had to

get to the top. It must have been three

miles up, and we felt pretty bad when we

tramped awhile to rest, and then we

got to the top and rested there for

the night, and that night we camped out some

near Powder Springs. The wagon and

tent and baggage kept up pretty well, but

when we found out we didn't have anything to cook

except a copper pot."

I remember," said I, "and we sent

off to a little farm house to borrow

a team, and the team came without

and said, "I'll take you through old Van

and took the mountain road until we got

Mr. Whitehead's about dark."

"Yes," said I, "we stayed all night,

and we got to the top. It must have been three

miles up, and we felt pretty bad when we

tramped awhile to rest, and then we

got to the top and rested there for

the night, and that night we camped out some

near Powder Springs. The wagon and

tent and baggage kept up pretty well, but

when we found out we didn't have anything to cook

except a copper pot."

I remember," said I, "and we sent

off to a little farm house to borrow

a team, and the team came without

and said, "I'll take you through old Van

and took the mountain road until we got

Mr. Whitehead's about dark."

"Yes," said I, "we stayed all night,

and we got to the top. It must have been three

miles up, and we felt pretty bad when we

tramped awhile to rest, and then we

got to the top and rested there for

the night, and that night we camped out some

near Powder Springs. The wagon and

tent and baggage kept up pretty well, but

when we found out we didn't have anything to cook

except a copper pot."

I remember," said I, "and we sent

off to a little farm house to borrow

a team, and the team came without

and said, "I'll take you through old Van

and took the mountain road until we got

Mr. Whitehead's about dark."

"Yes," said I, "we stayed all night,

and we got to the top. It must have been three

miles up, and we felt pretty bad when we

tramped awhile to rest, and then we

got to the top and rested there for

the night, and that night we camped out some

near Powder Springs. The wagon and

tent and baggage kept up pretty well, but

when we found out we didn't have anything to cook

except a copper pot."

I remember," said I, "and we sent

off to a little farm house to borrow

a team, and the team came without

and said, "I'll take you through old Van

and took the mountain road until we got

Mr. Whitehead's about dark."

"Yes," said I, "we stayed all night,

and we got to the top. It must have been three

miles up, and we felt pretty bad when we

tramped awhile to rest, and then we

got to the top and rested there for

the night, and that night we camped out some

near Powder Springs. The wagon and

tent and baggage kept up pretty well, but

when we found out we didn't have anything to cook

except a copper pot."

I remember," said I, "and we sent

off to a little farm house to borrow

a team, and the team came without

and said, "I'll take you through old Van

and took the mountain road until we got

Mr. Whitehead's about dark."

"Yes," said I,

HE IS A FREE THINKER,
AND THE LOCAL PREACHERS MAY
ANSWER HIS ARGUMENTS.

Warren Smith Creates a Sensation at Dahlonega by a Lecture on the Bob
Ingersoll Order.

DALHONEGA, Ga., May 23.—[Special.]—Warren Smith, who may be classed with the free thinkers of the age, has been delivering lectures here on atheism and religion. He has stirred the preachers from one end of the country to the other by his bold utterances, and it is noticeable that his audiences are composed largely of members. He recently delivered a free lecture entitled "The Christ of Nazareth and the Christ of Christendom," and it must be said that he handled his subject in a masterly manner, and gave some of the good brethren who heard him food for thought.

Of course, the people, as a whole, do not approve of Mr. Smith's doctrines, but they admit that he tells the truth in many instances. It is evident that he is a man of great ability, and a good speaker, for the most part, in the same road with the great infidel. A curious feature of his recent lecture was that a majority of those present seemed to approve the radical utterances of the speaker, and those who represented the other side were present to criticize, arose and publicly approved the doctrines enunciated. This, they say, is the mark of a great orator. Those who were condemned in the most unparading terms the sanctimonious observance of Sunday, branding Sunday laws as an outrageous violation of the constitutional rights of American citizenship. He drew a touching picture of hundreds of thousands of working men and women in the city of New York who were taxed to support the public library and the church, and the church leaders, who lived in marble fronted mansions, caused these public institutions to be closed against the workingman and his family on Sunday, the only day they had time and convenience to visit them. This class, who possessed the wealth to bribe the law makers, sought to stop the excursion train and street car on Sunday, thus cutting off from the workingman his only chance to get out of the heat, dust, noise and confusion of the city into the country, to enjoy its green fields, pure air and inviting shades.

The preachers see that Mr. Smith is making an impression among the people—one that they will be dangerous to religion in this section, and they propose to answer his arguments by a series of lectures. It is said, it has been suggested that they do so. They say they can refute his atheistical statements, and if they decide to take the stump with him, a debate more exciting than that of Drs. Carroll and Armstead, at Douglassville, will be the result.

A SICK HEAD,
a faint feeling, a bad taste in the mouth, lack of appetite, despondency, irritability, all arise from a disordered stomach. A little Carlsbad Sprudel Salt will correct these troubles, and prevent them in the future. Be sure and secure only the genuine.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

A LEADING FIRM MAKES A CHANGE
FOR THE BETTER.

Atlanta's Great Growth Creates New
Demands.

There is nothing which attests the growth of Atlanta more strongly than the incoming of skilled first-class mechanics. There is not a class of men that a growing city could less afford to part with than skilled workmen in wood, iron, tin and stone.

Today The Journal notes a recent change made in the firm of Moncrief & Co., machinists and iron founders. Mr. George Dowman, a gentleman having large experience in galvanized iron and copper cornices and skylight work in large cities of the north, has associated himself with the partners, and the firm will have immediate control of the line of work.

The firm will henceforth be known as Moncrief & Co.

The firm of Moncrief & Co., is well known in Atlanta, and has superintended the tin and iron work of some of the largest structures in Atlanta, among which special attention is called to the work on the Atlanta building and the man-made lakes of Anderson, Jones & Jones.

By the acquisition of Mr. Dowman the firm of Moncrief & Co. is made stronger and placed in a position to cover the field more generally.

Mr. Dowman is undoubtedly one of the best galvanized iron and copper cornices workers in the entire state. He will devote his attention especially to cornices, which have heretofore been made in the north.

He proposes to make the best work and do it cheaper than can be done elsewhere. Call on Moncrief & Co., 65½ South Broad Street, when you want any work in their line.

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES FOR ATLANTA.

The Famous Berlitz & Co., of New York, Establish a Branch Institution in this City.

Messrs. Berlitz & Co., of New York, originators of the famous "Berlitz Method" of teaching modern languages, and who have established branch institutions in the leading cities of Europe and America, have decided to open a school of languages in this city. With this object in view they have arranged with Mr. B. Collonge to represent them here.

Mr. Collonge is a native of Lyons, France, where French is spoken with its purest pronunciation. He has been in this country about eighteen months, and during this time has been teaching in the Berlitz schools in Chicago, Washington and New York. About two months ago he came to Atlanta, and has been teaching a large class.

The Berlitz system is one by which persons can obtain a speaking knowledge of French in one-third the time required by old methods. His scholars express themselves delighted with the progress which they have made.

Since Mr. Collonge's residence here he has taken a prominent part in exercises of the Circle Littéraire Français and contributed much to the pleasure of their meetings. He has made many friends here, and his scholars are among the best families of Atlanta.

Those who are interested in the study of French will do well to drop a postal to Mr. B. Collonge, 69 Fairlie street, and he will be pleased to send circulars explaining the Berlitz method.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

Insure Against Accidents in the *Times* Life.

Since January 1st the *Times* Life has been issuing accident insurance. The *Times* has \$6,000,000 assets, with a net surplus of \$6,000,000, making it one of the largest accident companies in the world in business, and travel protection and pleasures the chances of injury by accident have been largely increased. Man by his increased knowledge has multiplied the hazards of life, and it is generally agreed that accidents are more numerous than when the conditions of life were more simple. Insurance has become an admitted duty man owes to himself and those dependent upon him, as well as to society. While insuring, why insure in anything but the best? Ask yourself, and then take a policy in the *Times*, the largest accident insurance company in the country. Agents wanted in every city. Thompson & Thor, general agents, Room 30, Old Capitol. 6-22.

Mrs. Dr. Mary A. Brannon's Ointment.

The greatest specific for female diseases known to man, made by a woman for women's use. Will cure all forms of female troubles, revitalizes the ovaries, takes away that tired feeling, gives new life.

"Direct Medication" to the womb and abdomen, for misplacements, inflammations, menstrual pains and irregularities, apathy, sterility, leucorrhœa, nictation, general weakness and debility. Ladies testify from all the states and territories. Price \$1. At druggists or Mrs. Dr. Mary A. Brannon, 15 Washington street, sun and weds.

Mrs. Alice J. White's Lecture
on Artistic and Improved Dress, at Concordia Hall, 100 Peachtree street, p.m. Admission 50 cents; children, 25 cents. May 24-25.

Don't fail to call in at Kirk's & Co.'s, 37 Peachtree street, and examine new models. Many houses and cook stores without coal or wood. Insurance companies pronounce it perfectly safe and recommended.

Guarding Oil Made
Only by Tidewater Oil Company, Atlanta, Ga.
30 South Broad. Telephone 61.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

GOLDSMITH, 30 S. BROAD STREET.

Come and let us show you some "snaps" in Boulevard lots; the cheapest on the market. Don't delay.

We have 150 feet front on Jackson street that is first-class in every particular. We will sell this in whole or divide. Now's your time if you want the cheapest and one of the prettiest lots on this month at prices stated upon this. Here is a rare chance for some one. Come quick.

West End property is on the climb; we have for sale some of the best. Drop by and let us tell you of some lots and acreage—we have both.

Centrally located property—A beautiful lot on Marietta street, cheap, that we think will be a No. 1 investment. Call by, and you will agree with us after looking at it. Also store and residence property right in the center.

10 ACRES

Of Beautiful Property on Jackson street that we can sell this week for \$25,000. Will bring \$40,000 to \$50,000 by cutting up in lots. Come, let us show you this extra fine piece of property.

GOLD SMITH, 30 S. BROAD STREET.

Ketner & Fox, 12 East Alabama Street.

7 acres on C. railroad, at Gamage's store.

12 acres on C. railroad, near city, "a snap."

100x200, Peachtree street.

80x150, corner Ivy and E. Harris, with 10-room house, near in cheap property.

\$10,000 for a very desirable West Peachtree home; corner lot; electric cars; "a snap."

\$4,600 for South Jones st. new 6-room house; lot 100x12, 10x-foot alley; very cheap.

\$6,000 for 150x120, Washington st. this side Ormond st.; a bargain.

We have good bargains. Call and see us. yan26865p

WARE & OWENS

600—Pine street lot, 50x125 to alley.

\$1,500—Orme street, 157x20 to alley; these three pieces of dirt are very cheap and can make good property on them.

12,000—Peachtree street; 10x—residence, all mod conveniences; 10x230.

\$15,000—West side residence, near Baker street; 8x—r. m. nicely located and well located.

\$2,750—Furnival st.; 5x—cottage, new; finished in pine, 50x160; neat as a pin.

\$1,500—for the present lot; Foywall st.; 60x160.

\$2,750—Pryor st.; 47x200; makes three lots, one facing on Pryor, two on Loyd st.

\$2,500—Hood st.; 6x—r. cottage, 50x150; runs through 8000—Powerhouse to Marcus; \$6000; very cheap.

\$1,100—Kelly st.; 70x142; lays well.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 50x120; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—1xv; 3x2 house; gas, water, etc.

\$1,000—Washington Heights; 50x200; choice.

\$1,000—Hood st.; 100x150; runs from Highland ave.; 50x150; ailes on site; the biggest snap on the market. Come at once.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—1xv; 3x2 house; gas, water, etc.

\$1,000—Hood st.; 100x150; runs from Highland ave.; 50x150; ailes on site; the biggest snap on the market. Come at once.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

\$1,000—Foywall st.; 60x150; new; well shaded and a beauty.

BASEBALL GOSSIP.

THE LEAGUE, ASSOCIATION AND OTHER CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

A General Revival of Interest Everywhere.
The Amateur League to Be Formed
Here—Several Local Games.

The national game in the major leagues is once more on a firm basis.

The season has progressed far enough to show that the old-time interest exists again, not a temporary revival as was thought by some.

The rough and indifferent playing of last year is replaced by ball furnishing the best of enjoyment and excitement, and the evenly matched teams are playing in such a way as to command the closest interest.

The western league, representing the largest cities in that section, is the next organization of importance and here the teams are so closely bunched that a prediction of President Speer of Kansas City, may be verified, that the win will not have a percentage of over 60%.

In all other parts of the country except the south, the game is exceedingly and noticeably popular this year, and even in England, where slow cricket has always reigned supreme, baseball is arousing an extraordinary amount of attention, for the championship contest has just begun there.

The National League.

The surprise thus far has been the splendid work of the Chicago club. With pitchers almost experiments—unbeaten of two or three years ago—and an infusion of considerable young blood, under the guidance of "Old man Anse" they are leaders by an appreciable margin.

The rest of the clubs are closely together and each day's play shifts positions. Brooklyn and New York have not yet struck their gait, but the warm weather will see them right in line. Boston has received several throw-downs and will have to brace up to prevent further failing to the rear. The main trouble is the failure of Clarkson to get into shape.

Beginning Saturday, "Memorial Day," the scene of action will be transferred to the east, and then the western teams which are now in front will have anything but smooth traveling. The line of sixteen games will be watched with interest.

The standing of the nines are:

CLUBS	WON	LOST	PER C.
Chicago	18	7	.720
Pittsburg	14	11	.545
Baltimore	14	12	.518
Philadelphia	13	13	.500
Boston	13	13	.500
New York	11	14	.440
Cincinnati	10	15	.384
Brooklyn	10	16	.384

The Association.

In this organization the weakness of several of the teams has already become apparent.

The Washington club, which was generally conceded to be out-classed, is not far behind the champion, Louisville, while Cincinnati and Columbus are being defeated with surprising ease.

Kelly's men will be found near the front ere long, however, while the Columbus and the Washington teams are almost hopelessly out of the race. The Ohio State Journal admits the former to be the weakest of the Association nines. This is mainly due to the capture of Reilly and Baldwin by the Pittsburgs, and Johnston by the Clevelands.

From present indications the final struggle will be between Boston, Baltimore and St. Louis.

In all the cities, without exceptions, the attendance is wonderfully large.

The contest is as follows:

CLUBS	WON	LOST	PER C.
Baltimore	20	10	.714
Baltimore	22	11	.636
St. Louis	21	16	.567
Athletics	15	17	.468
Cincinnati	17	21	.447
Louisville	17	23	.435
Columbus	14	22	.385
Washington	10	21	.322

Among the Amateurs.

The meeting to be held at THE CONSTITUTION tomorrow afternoon for the purpose of organizing an amateur league will undoubtedly be a successful one.

The plan is meeting with approval among all of the teams here, and it is the general opinion that a season of enjoyable ball playing will result.

The attendance at the games for the past few weeks shows that a large number of people will find through it a means for spending pleasantly at least one afternoon a week during the summer months, when attractions are so scarce.

Six clubs of even strength can easily be found, and then all the excitement desired can be had. While all of them are playing frequently, still regular games with complete teams and the result of consequence can suggest interest many fold.

Techs. vs. Soldiers.

The Techs. and McPhersons met at the ballpark grounds yesterday morning.

The latter part of the game was very exciting, as the Techs., who had been far behind, played a plucky up-hill game, and in the last inning came within two of tying the score.

The features were the batting of Greenhalgh and Bethel.

The score was:

M'PHERSON	R.	B.M.	O.	A.	E.
Greenhalgh, 2b.	12	18	27	17	14
Hughes, ss.	2	4	6	5	.720
Cater, 3b.	3	4	5	3	.500
Bethel, cf.	1	2	0	0	.500
Pritchard, c.	2	3	1	0	.667
Whitney, 2b.	1	1	0	0	.500
Connor, rf.	0	1	1	0	.500
Jones, p.	1	1	1	1	.500
Total.	10	15	24	11	14

TECHS.

R.	B.M.	O.	A.	E.
Davis, 1b.	2	9	1	.2
Gillen, ss.	2	2	2	.500
Baldwin, 3b.	1	1	0	.500
Pritchard, c.	1	3	0	.667
Whitney, 2b.	1	1	1	.500
Connor, rf.	0	1	0	.500
Jones, p.	1	1	1	.500
Total.	10	15	24	11

SCORE BY INNINGS:

McPherson	5	2	0	5	0	5	12
Total.	3	0	0	0	1	1	3

Junior Techs. vs. Moreland Park.

The Moreland Park boys—nearly all of them little fellows—stood up against the Junior Techs. yesterday afternoon for six innings.

At that time the score was 4 to 4, and capital playing had been the rule.

At that time, however, the cadets went to pieces, and despite Redding's magnificent pitching, they rolled up errors of which the Techs. took advantage and added run after run.

The playing of Redding and Jones was noteworthy.

JUNIOR TECHS. vs. MORELAND PARK.

Clark, 3b.	1	1	2	0	B.H. FO	R.
Hughes, ss.	3	1	0	0	0	12
Adair, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0	12
Bridge, cf.	3	1	2	0	0	12
Whitney, c.	3	1	5	0	0	12
Jones, cf.	2	3	1	0	0	12
Connor, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	12
Little, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	12
Harper, p.	0	0	0	0	0	12
Total.	12	7	27	5	0	12

TECHS.

R.	B.M.	O.	A.	E.
Davis, 1b.	2	9	1	.2
Gillen, ss.	2	2	2	.500
Baldwin, 3b.	1	1	0	.500
Pritchard, c.	1	3	0	.667
Whitney, 2b.	1	1	1	.500
Connor, rf.	0	1	0	.500
Jones, p.	1	1	1	.500
Total.	10	15	24	11

SCORE BY INNINGS:

McPherson	5	2	0	5	0	5	12
Total.	3	0	0	0	1	1	3

Junior Techs. vs. Moreland Park.

The Moreland Park boys—nearly all of them little fellows—stood up against the Junior Techs. yesterday afternoon for six innings.

At that time the score was 4 to 4, and capital playing had been the rule.

At that time, however, the cadets went to pieces, and despite Redding's magnificent pitching, they rolled up errors of which the Techs. took advantage and added run after run.

The playing of Redding and Jones was noteworthy.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Results of Baseball Games Yesterday—The Races.

At Baltimore—[Association].

Baltimore..... 2 0 2 5 0 0 0 5 1 7

Cincinnati..... 2 0 2 5 0 0 0 5 1 7

Columbus..... 2 0 2 5 0 0 0 5 1 7

Brooklyn..... 2 0 2 5 0 0 0 5 1 7

Boston..... 2 0 2 5 0 0 0 5 1 7

Philadelphia..... 2 0 2 5 0 0 0 5 1 7

Chicago..... 2 0 2 5 0 0 0 5 1 7

Pittsburg..... 2 0 2 5 0 0 0 5 1 7

New York..... 2 0 2 5 0 0 0 5 1 7

Atlanta..... 2 0 2 5 0 0 0 5 1 7

San Francisco..... 2 0 2 5 0 0 0 5 1 7

St. Louis..... 2 0 2 5 0 0 0 5 1 7

Seattle..... 2 0 2 5 0 0 0 5 1 7

Portland..... 2 0 2 5 0 0 0 5 1 7

Montgomery..... 2 0 2 5 0 0 0 5 1 7

Tampa..... 2 0 2 5 0 0 0 5 1 7

Baton Rouge..... 2 0 2 5 0 0 0 5 1 7

MATTERS MUSICAL,

WITH AN INTERESTING SKETCH OF
A WELL-KNOWN MUSICIAN.

Mr. John O'Donnell and His Work—The Concert of Miss Hahn and Mr. Blumenfeld This Week.

It is something to stand out from the crowd; it is but few to rise above the plane of the every day and to do something in the world. Envied, is the man or woman who possesses that divine gift—genius; who is able by the use of his gifts placed in his keeping to make people better and happier.

John O'Donnell, always appeared to me, is the special province of the talented musician. He makes the world better and happier by the use of his talents, and he is naturally close to the hearts of the people in consequence.

Atlanta has in her musical circles a number of talented men and women of whose achievements we are all proud, but none, it seems to me, is more generally admired or more popular than Mr. P. O'Donnell.

All fresh from

TEN STOCK

odd Chairs at \$1.50 to \$2.50; Veranda Chairs from \$1.50 to \$2.50; beds in Georgia house south from \$1.50 to \$2.50; in stock 50 P. O'Donnell.

All fresh from

TEN STOCK

Sofas, Kitchen

prices.

OUR BARGAINS

self. Mattresses

Beds from \$1.50

Springs to \$1.50

Tables, chairs

ANY PRICE

up. Don't for

oms,

Entrance

91 White

anta, Ga.

order. 4-5 M

onday.

NOTICE.

and acquaintances of the

family are invited

day, at 2:30 p. m., to

ormalt street. Other

will act as pallbearers.

will officiate.

INGS.

ce.

that a regular me

and the joint assi

and Motor Com

m. Monday, June

17. Peachtree

the street

the transm

C. A. Loring.

slave of Cesar de E

4. K. T. will be held

corner of Marietta

30 o'clock this (Sunday)

IM TEMPLE

standing courtesy

STOCKELL,

Eminent Command

DNAL.

paper and paints, pa

pinter, 27 East Ninete

8 Peachtree, junction

paper. "Phone 1-366

may 18-6-6

will return home early

Miss Love is a beau

charming.

W. of Washington

yesterday.

a prominent lawyer

a leading young

of Athens, is in

Infants'

and Children's

Underwear,

Dresses,

Caps,

Bags,

and Aprons

Ladies'

Shirt

Waists

and

Dressing

Bags,

and

Bags,

and

Every

Description

Art

Department

is Filled

With

Novelties

Stamping

Doms

Neatly

and

Premi

Umbri

and

Prizes

Umbri

Covered

5 minutes

STRE

The great southern magazine, devoted to science, art, music, the home and family; two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or \$1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 21 Monroe street.

The opening number, "Ballade by Chopin," was excellently rendered and served as a fitting prelude to the concert.

The excellent numbers which followed were

sufficiently different and exciting soles she gave

the evening a variety of pleasure.

The firm was engaged formerly by Kenny

and Jones. On the death of the latter Mr. Satchy was admitted into partnership.

The Old Goddess, a

The mother of Josephine Fuller, the woman

about the cause of whose death there is such un-

certainty, will appear before a justice of the peace tomorrow.

She will swear out a warrant to secure the necessary papers for an autopsy. Under the claim of

the artist, while the mother has

been to the police

and the coroner's office.

The great southern magazine, devoted to science, art, music, the home and family; two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or \$1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 21 Monroe street.

The opening number, "Ballade by Chopin," was excellently rendered and served as a fitting prelude to the concert.

The excellent numbers which followed were

sufficiently different and exciting soles she gave

the evening a variety of pleasure.

The firm was engaged formerly by Kenny

and Jones. On the death of the latter Mr. Satchy was admitted into partnership.

The Old Goddess, a

The mother of Josephine Fuller, the woman

about the cause of whose death there is such un-

certainty, will appear before a justice of the peace tomorrow.

She will swear out a warrant to secure the necessary papers for an autopsy. Under the claim of

the artist, while the mother has

been to the police

and the coroner's office.

The great southern magazine, devoted to science, art, music, the home and family; two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or \$1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 21 Monroe street.

The opening number, "Ballade by Chopin," was excellently rendered and served as a fitting prelude to the concert.

The excellent numbers which followed were

sufficiently different and exciting soles she gave

the evening a variety of pleasure.

The firm was engaged formerly by Kenny

and Jones. On the death of the latter Mr. Satchy was admitted into partnership.

The Old Goddess, a

The mother of Josephine Fuller, the woman

about the cause of whose death there is such un-

certainty, will appear before a justice of the peace tomorrow.

She will swear out a warrant to secure the necessary papers for an autopsy. Under the claim of

the artist, while the mother has

been to the police

and the coroner's office.

The great southern magazine, devoted to science, art, music, the home and family; two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or \$1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 21 Monroe street.

The opening number, "Ballade by Chopin," was excellently rendered and served as a fitting prelude to the concert.

The excellent numbers which followed were

sufficiently different and exciting soles she gave

the evening a variety of pleasure.

The firm was engaged formerly by Kenny

and Jones. On the death of the latter Mr. Satchy was admitted into partnership.

The Old Goddess, a

The mother of Josephine Fuller, the woman

about the cause of whose death there is such un-

certainty, will appear before a justice of the peace tomorrow.

She will swear out a warrant to secure the necessary papers for an autopsy. Under the claim of

the artist, while the mother has

been to the police

and the coroner's office.

The great southern magazine, devoted to science, art, music, the home and family; two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or \$1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 21 Monroe street.

The opening number, "Ballade by Chopin," was excellently rendered and served as a fitting prelude to the concert.

The excellent numbers which followed were

sufficiently different and exciting soles she gave

the evening a variety of pleasure.

The firm was engaged formerly by Kenny

and Jones. On the death of the latter Mr. Satchy was admitted into partnership.

The Old Goddess, a

The mother of Josephine Fuller, the woman

about the cause of whose death there is such un-

certainty, will appear before a justice of the peace tomorrow.

She will swear out a warrant to secure the necessary papers for an autopsy. Under the claim of

the artist, while the mother has

been to the police

and the coroner's office.

The great southern magazine, devoted to science, art, music, the home and family; two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or \$1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 21 Monroe street.

The opening number, "Ballade by Chopin," was excellently rendered and served as a fitting prelude to the concert.

The excellent numbers which followed were

sufficiently different and exciting soles she gave

the evening a variety of pleasure.

The firm was engaged formerly by Kenny

and Jones. On the death of the latter Mr. Satchy was admitted into partnership.

The Old Goddess, a

The mother of Josephine Fuller, the woman

about the cause of whose death there is such un-

certainty, will appear before a justice of the peace tomorrow.

She will swear out a warrant to secure the necessary papers for an autopsy. Under the claim of

the artist, while the mother has

been to the police

and the coroner's office.

The great southern magazine, devoted to science, art, music, the home and family; two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or \$1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 21 Monroe street.

The opening number, "Ballade by Chopin," was excellently rendered and served as a fitting prelude to the concert.

The excellent numbers which followed were

sufficiently different and exciting soles she gave

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

<i>The Daily, per year</i> \$ 6.00
<i>The Sunday (20 to 25 Pages)</i> 2.00
<i>The Daily and Sunday, per year</i> 8.00
<i>The Weekly, per year (12 Pages)</i> 1.00

All Editions Sent Postpaid to any address.

At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circumstances, unless accompanied by return postage.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY,
Eastern Advertising Agents,
Address, CONSTITUTION BUILDING, Atlanta, Ga.

DROP US A POSTAL.

If at any time your paper is not delivered, or if it is delayed.

Papers should be on the doorsteps of every city subscriber by 6 o'clock in the morning. If not somebody is at fault, and if so we want to know it.

If you fail to receive your paper, therefore, or if it comes late, DROP US A POSTAL at once, giving your address, and stating your complaint, which will receive prompt attention.

12 CENTS PER WEEK

For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 56 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send your name at once.

Rated by Rowell's
Newspaper Directory for
1891, in a classification of
5,000 more circulation
than any other Georgia
daily newspaper.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 24, 1891.

The "Georgia Cracker" Vindicated.

Mrs. Dr. Felton's article in this issue on the "Georgia Cracker" in our cotton mills will be read with intense interest throughout the country.

The article gives the results of a personal investigation in the cotton factories of Atlanta and Augusta. Mrs. Felton visited these places to see if she could find the state of affairs described by Miss de Graffenreid in her recent article in *The Century Magazine*. What she saw and what she heard she narrates in a graphic way that cannot fail to hold the attention of the reader to the end. The account given of the morals, the thrifid and the intelligence of our factory operatives is far brighter and more encouraging than *The Century's* article. In fact, it is a complete vindication of a misunderstood and unappreciated poorer class of our people.Mrs. Felton very properly places on record her high opinion of Miss de Graffenreid's motives and ability, and holds *The Century* responsible for that lady's article. The whole conduct of the magazine would seem to be characterized by a narrow, illiberal and sectional spirit, and we feel bound to say that its course has been a great disappointment to our people.

But Mrs. Felton's notable contribution must be read to be appreciated. Our readers cannot afford to miss it.

Profits and Losses on Silver.

We have fallen on the following paragraph in Editor Brown's excellent paper, *The Newnan Herald* and *Advertiser*, and it is interesting enough to suggest comment:While Mr. H. Jones is explaining the silver question to the readers of the *ATLANTA CONSTITUTION*, let him also explain who would in the event of free and unlimited coinage get the difference of 20 cents in the relative value of silver and gold dollars—the bullion owners or the government? This may be regarded by Mr. Jones as a question of more or less inconsequence; but as the present silver dollar has a bullion value of only 20 cents, it is naturally a matter of some curiosity to know what becomes of the other 20 cents. Does it go into the plentious coffers of the silver ring?

Here the idea is that free coinage involves some sort of commercial transaction between bullion owners and the government—some sort of buying and selling. The white metal has been so long employed as a commodity for the benefit and profit of foreign buyers of American wheat and cotton (for which purpose it was demonetized by the republican party) that the superficial mind cannot get rid of the commercial idea. There was a time—just previous to the demonetization of silver in 1873—when the bullion value of gold was less than its money value. When silver was demonetized, gold became dearer. Into whose pockets did the difference go, into those of the owners of gold bullion or into those of the government?

The suggestion in the paragraph which we have quoted grows out of the delusion that when the government coins a dollar out of 20 cents' worth of silver 20 cents goes into the pockets of the people. As a matter of fact, the depreciation in the value of bullion silver, which has been brought about by the republican agents of Wall street, amounts to the depreciation of 20 cents in the value of every dollar's worth of American wheat and cotton. We have already alluded to this condition of affairs and tried to make its operations plain.

Smith, Brown and Robinson, let us say, are three individuals who are engaged in business. Smith has wheat, cotton and silver bullion to sell. Brown also has wheat and cotton to sell. Robinson wants to buy. Brown is willing to accept an ounce of silver for a dollar's worth of wheat or cotton. Smith, on the other hand, is willing to sell an ounce of silver for 80 cents. Naturally, this situation creates a very soft snap for Robinson, who buys an ounce of Smith's silver for 80 cents, and with it purchases a dollar's worth of Brown's wheat or cotton. Smith also has wheat and cotton to sell, but as the value of it is measured in his depreciated silver, he is compelled to sell a dollar's worth for 80 cents. If the reader will change the names of Smith and Brown and Robinson into the United States, India and Great Britain, letting this transaction stand, he will get a lively idea of the results that have been brought about by the demonetization. Out of whose pockets does the loss of 20 cents on every dollar's worth of American wheat and cotton come?

When our mints are opened to free coinage of silver, there will no longer be a market for bullion, for it will become a money metal. An ounce of silver, whether coined or uncoined, will be worth a dollar, and we

shall have once more the money of the constitution, gold and silver, and we shall cease to pay tribute to the greedy trust composed of Wall street bankers and speculators and British traders.

The Question of the Hour.

Will Atlanta allow the work on the Grady hospital to remain blocked for want of a few thousand dollars?

Never was the pressing need of this hospital more apparent. Here we have a great city of 100,000 inhabitants, with no public accommodations for the sick and wounded who stand in need of charitable assistance.

The strangers within our gates, and our own industrious poor, every day, through accident or disease, need the shelter and protection of just such an institution as the Grady hospital.

But this noblest charity of ours stands unfinished, in somber silence, rebuking the babbling city around its deserted walls.

Let us get to work and finish it! The plan already suggested should be adopted and carried out. Our readers are familiar with its details, and they endorse it. It now remains for the city council to accept its share of the burden and the people will do the rest.

In a few days we hope to be able to announce the resumption of the work, with a prospect of its early completion.

The Northern Negro Question.

"The negro is all right; let him alone," says *The New York Herald*. This is the doctrine *THE CONSTITUTION* has been preaching for a good many years. We have insisted that the republicans, as a party, take their hands off the colored people and permit them to work out their own salvation. Beyond his vote, the politicians care nothing whatever for the negro; they are not interested in his welfare, and his real development is no concern of theirs.The southern people, however, cannot let the negro alone. Their attitude towards him must be either friendly or unfriendly, and it would surely be a manifestation of unkindness should they let him alone. The interests which the whites here feel in the negro is not a sentimental one. It is based on intimate knowledge of his character and his capabilities, and only those who have this knowledge can be of real service to him. *The Herald*, somewhat hastily and roughly, puts the matter thus:

The white man can't succeed in the south without giving the same opportunity to the negro. If the one has a big bank account the other has a small one. If the white man grows rich it is because he has a large payroll, and his increasing business opens avenues of prosperity to the black man. The interests of the two races are closely interwoven and cannot be separated. Nothing short of a miracle can furnish wealth and opportunity but colored labor. And this means that the negro is the wealth of the state. The fate of the black man is the fate of the white man. They must either live together or die together. Any conflict between the two would be a calamity, perhaps an equal calamity, to both.

That this, and something better, has been the persistent policy of the south is shown in the progress the negro has made, and in the prosperity that has fallen to his lot. But what of the negro in the north? To what extent does his condition and opportunities compare with those of his southern brother? This is a matter which *The Herald* may consistently take up and pursue. It is not specifically a political topic, except in so far as it tends to illuminate the real attitude of our white republican population toward the negro.

The New York Sun has found an interesting case reported in the latest volume of the American State Reports. The case, says the Sun, is briefly this:

The prisoner had been convicted of the crime of grand larceny, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for a term of two years. Before that term expired, the governor of South Carolina granted him a pardon which was expressed to be "upon condition that he shall leave the state within forty-eight hours, never to return." On being released under this conditional pardon went away, and remained six years, after which, however, he was found again within the state limits, and was taken into custody and remanded to prison to serve out the rest of his original sentence.

Upon an appeal to the supreme court of the state, the legality of the order sending the defendant back to prison was assailed on the ground that the condition in the pardon was illegal and void, although the prisoner had been released. The court remanded six years, after which, however, he was found again within the state limits, and was taken into custody and remanded to prison to serve out the rest of his original sentence.

Upon an appeal to the supreme court of the state, the legality of the order sending the defendant back to prison was assailed on the ground that the condition in the pardon was illegal and void, although the prisoner had been released. The court remanded six years, after which, however, he was found again within the state limits, and was taken into custody and remanded to prison to serve out the rest of his original sentence.

The first and most important step in the direction of comfort and prosperity, is for a people to secure a satisfactory system of taxation, judiciously expended, make a city. *Unjust taxes, injudiciously expended, break a city.*

The Commercial-Gazette says that a municipal corporation is established for the good of the governed. It is established to run the public affairs of its citizens in a business-like way, for their profit in the shape of money saved, or invested in valuable and necessary public improvements.

In general terms this very accurately defines the object of a municipal corporation. People get together and build up a city, not for social enjoyment, or moral perfection, but primarily to advance their business interests. This should never be lost sight of by a municipal legislator. Moral reforms, spiritual matters, and the execution of the laws of the state, are outside of a municipality's special province. Such penal ordinances as it may deem necessary should concern themselves with such evils as directly interfere with or threaten the people individually and collectively as the residents of a city.

The first and most important step in the direction of comfort and prosperity, is for a people to secure a satisfactory system of taxation, judiciously expended, make a city. *Unjust taxes, injudiciously expended, break a city.*

The Commercial-Gazette says that a municipal corporation is established for the good of the governed. It is established to run the public affairs of its citizens in a business-like way, for their profit in the shape of money saved, or invested in valuable and necessary public improvements.

In general terms this very accurately defines the object of a municipal corporation. People get together and build up a city, not for social enjoyment, or moral perfection, but primarily to advance their business interests. This should never be lost sight of by a municipal legislator. Moral reforms, spiritual matters, and the execution of the laws of the state, are outside of a municipality's special province. Such penal ordinances as it may deem necessary should concern themselves with such evils as directly interfere with or threaten the people individually and collectively as the residents of a city.

The first and most important step in the direction of comfort and prosperity, is for a people to secure a satisfactory system of taxation, judiciously expended, make a city. *Unjust taxes, injudiciously expended, break a city.*

The Commercial-Gazette says that a municipal corporation is established for the good of the governed. It is established to run the public affairs of its citizens in a business-like way, for their profit in the shape of money saved, or invested in valuable and necessary public improvements.

In general terms this very accurately defines the object of a municipal corporation. People get together and build up a city, not for social enjoyment, or moral perfection, but primarily to advance their business interests. This should never be lost sight of by a municipal legislator. Moral reforms, spiritual matters, and the execution of the laws of the state, are outside of a municipality's special province. Such penal ordinances as it may deem necessary should concern themselves with such evils as directly interfere with or threaten the people individually and collectively as the residents of a city.

The first and most important step in the direction of comfort and prosperity, is for a people to secure a satisfactory system of taxation, judiciously expended, make a city. *Unjust taxes, injudiciously expended, break a city.*

The Commercial-Gazette says that a municipal corporation is established for the good of the governed. It is established to run the public affairs of its citizens in a business-like way, for their profit in the shape of money saved, or invested in valuable and necessary public improvements.

In general terms this very accurately defines the object of a municipal corporation. People get together and build up a city, not for social enjoyment, or moral perfection, but primarily to advance their business interests. This should never be lost sight of by a municipal legislator. Moral reforms, spiritual matters, and the execution of the laws of the state, are outside of a municipality's special province. Such penal ordinances as it may deem necessary should concern themselves with such evils as directly interfere with or threaten the people individually and collectively as the residents of a city.

The first and most important step in the direction of comfort and prosperity, is for a people to secure a satisfactory system of taxation, judiciously expended, make a city. *Unjust taxes, injudiciously expended, break a city.*

The Commercial-Gazette says that a municipal corporation is established for the good of the governed. It is established to run the public affairs of its citizens in a business-like way, for their profit in the shape of money saved, or invested in valuable and necessary public improvements.

In general terms this very accurately defines the object of a municipal corporation. People get together and build up a city, not for social enjoyment, or moral perfection, but primarily to advance their business interests. This should never be lost sight of by a municipal legislator. Moral reforms, spiritual matters, and the execution of the laws of the state, are outside of a municipality's special province. Such penal ordinances as it may deem necessary should concern themselves with such evils as directly interfere with or threaten the people individually and collectively as the residents of a city.

The first and most important step in the direction of comfort and prosperity, is for a people to secure a satisfactory system of taxation, judiciously expended, make a city. *Unjust taxes, injudiciously expended, break a city.*

The Commercial-Gazette says that a municipal corporation is established for the good of the governed. It is established to run the public affairs of its citizens in a business-like way, for their profit in the shape of money saved, or invested in valuable and necessary public improvements.

In general terms this very accurately defines the object of a municipal corporation. People get together and build up a city, not for social enjoyment, or moral perfection, but primarily to advance their business interests. This should never be lost sight of by a municipal legislator. Moral reforms, spiritual matters, and the execution of the laws of the state, are outside of a municipality's special province. Such penal ordinances as it may deem necessary should concern themselves with such evils as directly interfere with or threaten the people individually and collectively as the residents of a city.

The first and most important step in the direction of comfort and prosperity, is for a people to secure a satisfactory system of taxation, judiciously expended, make a city. *Unjust taxes, injudiciously expended, break a city.*

The Commercial-Gazette says that a municipal corporation is established for the good of the governed. It is established to run the public affairs of its citizens in a business-like way, for their profit in the shape of money saved, or invested in valuable and necessary public improvements.

In general terms this very accurately defines the object of a municipal corporation. People get together and build up a city, not for social enjoyment, or moral perfection, but primarily to advance their business interests. This should never be lost sight of by a municipal legislator. Moral reforms, spiritual matters, and the execution of the laws of the state, are outside of a municipality's special province. Such penal ordinances as it may deem necessary should concern themselves with such evils as directly interfere with or threaten the people individually and collectively as the residents of a city.

The first and most important step in the direction of comfort and prosperity, is for a people to secure a satisfactory system of taxation, judiciously expended, make a city. *Unjust taxes, injudiciously expended, break a city.*

The Commercial-Gazette says that a municipal corporation is established for the good of the governed. It is established to run the public affairs of its citizens in a business-like way, for their profit in the shape of money saved, or invested in valuable and necessary public improvements.

In general terms this very accurately defines the object of a municipal corporation. People get together and build up a city, not for social enjoyment, or moral perfection, but primarily to advance their business interests. This should never be lost sight of by a municipal legislator. Moral reforms, spiritual matters, and the execution of the laws of the state, are outside of a municipality's special province. Such penal ordinances as it may deem necessary should concern themselves with such evils as directly interfere with or threaten the people individually and collectively as the residents of a city.

The first and most important step in the direction of comfort and prosperity, is for a people to secure a satisfactory system of taxation, judiciously expended, make a city. *Unjust taxes, injudiciously expended, break a city.*

The Commercial-Gazette says that a municipal corporation is established for the good of the governed. It is established to run the public affairs of its citizens in a business-like way, for their profit in the shape of money saved, or invested in valuable and necessary public improvements.

In general terms this very accurately defines the object of a municipal corporation. People get together and build up a city, not for social enjoyment, or moral perfection, but primarily to advance their business interests. This should never be lost sight of by a municipal legislator. Moral reforms, spiritual matters, and the execution of the laws of the state, are outside of a municipality's special province. Such penal ordinances as it may deem necessary should concern themselves with such evils as directly interfere with or threaten the people individually and collectively as the residents of a city.

The first and most important step in the direction of comfort and prosperity, is for a people to secure a satisfactory system of taxation, judiciously expended, make a city. *Unjust taxes, injudiciously expended, break a city.*

The Commercial-Gazette says that a municipal corporation is established for the good of the governed. It is established to run the public affairs of its citizens in a business-like way, for their profit in the shape of money saved, or invested in valuable and necessary public improvements.

In general terms this very accurately defines the object of a municipal corporation. People get together and build up a city, not for social enjoyment, or moral perfection, but primarily to advance their business interests. This should never be lost sight of by a municipal legislator. Moral reforms, spiritual matters, and the execution of the laws of the state, are outside of a municipality's special province. Such penal ordinances as it may deem necessary should concern themselves with such evils as directly interfere with or threaten the people individually and collectively as the residents of a city.

The first and most important step in the direction of comfort and prosperity, is for a people to secure a satisfactory system of taxation, judiciously expended, make a city. *Unjust taxes, injudiciously expended, break a city.*

The Commercial-Gazette says that a municipal corporation is established for the good of the governed. It is established to run the public affairs of its citizens in a business-like way, for their profit in the shape of money saved, or invested in valuable and necessary public improvements.

In general terms this very accurately defines the object of a municipal corporation. People get together and build up a city, not for social enjoyment, or moral perfection, but primarily to advance their business interests. This should never be lost sight of by a municipal legislator. Moral reforms, spiritual matters, and the execution of the laws of the state, are outside of a municipality's special province. Such penal ordinances as it may deem necessary should concern themselves with such evils as directly interfere with or threaten the people individually and collectively as the residents of a city.

The first and most important step in the direction of comfort and prosperity, is for a people to secure a satisfactory system of taxation, judiciously expended, make a city. *Unjust taxes, injudiciously expended, break a city.*

The Commercial-Gazette says that a municipal corporation is established for the good of the governed. It is established to run the public affairs of its citizens in a business-like way, for their profit in the shape of money saved, or invested in valuable and necessary public improvements.

In general terms this very accurately defines the object of a municipal corporation. People get together and build up a city, not for social enjoyment, or moral perfection, but primarily to advance their business interests. This should never be lost sight of by a municipal legislator. Moral reforms, spiritual matters, and the execution of the laws of the state, are outside of a municipality's special province. Such penal ordinances as it may deem necessary should concern themselves with such evils as directly interfere with or threaten the people individually and collectively as the residents of a city.

The first and most important step in the direction of comfort and prosperity, is for a people to secure a satisfactory system of taxation, judiciously expended, make a city. *Unjust taxes, injudiciously expended, break a city.*

The Commercial-Gazette says that a municipal corporation is established for the good of the governed. It is established to run the public affairs of its citizens in a business-like way, for their profit in the shape of money saved, or invested in valuable and necessary public improvements.

In general terms this very accurately defines the object of a municipal corporation. People get together and build up a city, not for social enjoyment, or moral perfection, but primarily to advance their business interests. This should never be lost sight of by a municipal legislator. Moral reforms, spiritual matters, and the execution of the laws of the state, are outside of a municipality's special province. Such penal ordinances as it may deem necessary should concern themselves with such evils as directly interfere with or threaten the people individually and collectively as the residents of a city.

ND SKETCHED

THE COMMISSION
MAKES ITS AWARD

EXACTLY AS THE CONSTITUTION STATED.

There Is Nothing at All for Bet-
terments.

TAXES BACK OF 1878 REFUNDED.

The Exact Amount Was \$99,644.04.
Basis of the Award.

\$99,644.04.

That is the amount the lessees of the
Western and Atlantic railroad will get from
the state.That is the amount allowed by the
commission in its decision rendered yester-
day afternoon.It is just as was told in THE CONSTITUTION yesterday—and, by the way, THE CONSTITUTION printed it first, as it does all the news; and printed it twelve hours
before the decision was rendered.Just as stated yesterday the commission
allowed the Tennessee taxes paid on ac-
tual state's property from 1879 up to the
expiration of the lease—and nothing more.

The Verdict Rendered.

Just before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon
the commissioners filed into the senate cham-
ber.Besides the commissioners there were present
the governor, some of the state officers and a
half-dozen well known lawyers.Of the state's attorneys Judge Anderson
and Mr. Atkinson were present.Mr. Julius Brown alone represented the
lessees' attorneys. But Colonel Stahlman and
a few railroad men were present.Just at 4 o'clock Chairman Hammond in-
vited the commissioners into the consultation
room and at 4:35 o'clock they returned.Chairman Hammond announced that the
commission was required to give the reasons
for its decision. It would, however, take
many hours to read them and he would there-
fore simply announce the judgment and turn
over copies of the reasons for the same to the
governor and the lessees.

Then read:

"Whereupon, upon consideration of the
pleadings and evidence, after argument had
been had for the parties, for the reasons
above stated, we, the special commission or-
ganized under the resolution of the general
assembly, approved December 22, 1890, do find
and adjudge upon the issues made between
the parties by the pleadings as follows:"1. The commission has no jurisdiction to
determine upon the plaintiff's claim of \$87,-
932.62 for certain alleged 'permanent and val-
uable improvements which could not be re-
moved' from the road (mentioned in exhibit
E, as amended) founded solely upon an alle-
gation that the claim is due on 'equity and
good conscience' because the resolution under
which this commission is organized limits its
jurisdiction to legal rights only."2. We find against the plaintiff's claims
for the value of alleged improvements put
upon the road by plaintiff."3. We find against plaintiff's claim for
made fixtures or the value thereof."4. We find that the state did not buy from
plaintiff any of said improvements nor any of
said so-called trade fixtures."5. We find against plaintiff's claim
for money expended in completing the
passenger depot at Atlanta, Ga., by putting tracks, etc., therein,
and pavements, etc., about the same."6. We find and adjudge that the state of
Georgia owes a balance of \$99,644.04 on ac-
count of taxes on the property of Georgia, in
Tennessee, paid by plaintiff during 1879 and since. The remainder of plaintiff's claim for
taxes is disallowed."7. We find against the claim of interest on
our part of said taxes."8. We allowed out of the counter claim for
taxes paid by it in 1890, \$495.54, which being deducted from the amount paid by said plain-
tiff on this state's property in Tennessee for
taxes there, for 1879 and since, left to plaintiff from defendant said amount of \$99,-
64.04."9. All other claims, pro and con, not in
the above seven items specified, are dis-
allowed."During the reading of the above there was
absolute stillness.It was no surprise to the hearers after THE CONSTITUTION's publication. Mr. Brown re-
quested a copy of the finding, and he and
Colonel Stahlman retired. The governor did
likewise, and the committee adjourned after
the passage of this resolution:

Thanking Colonel Hammond.

Resolved, That we cordially and gratefully ac-
knowledge the special services of Hon. N. J. Ham-
mond, who was in charge of the duties of chairman
of the commission, to be characterized by the
same painstaking labor, conscientious fidelity
and great ability that justly distinguished
him in other public stations.Resolved, That this expression of our thanks be
passed on our minutes, with the assurance of our
highest regard and esteem and our best wishes
for him in all the relations and interests of life;and that a copy of these resolutions be furnished
to the commission.JAMES C. BLACK, J. L. WARREN,
C. D. McCOTTER, G. GUNN, JORDAN,
GEORGE A. MCGEE, DAY G. HUGHES,
WALTER B. HILL.

Reasons for the Decision.

The reasons for the decision, if printed,
would cover not less than two entire pages
of THE CONSTITUTION. But in brief Colonel
Hammond gives them as follows:"The largest item in the claim of the les-
sees is about \$492,000, on account of improve-
ments made on the road, the great body of
which the company claimed the right to re-
move under the law applicable to land and
articles as to trade fixtures. They contended
that because the road required them to give
land and security for the return of the road in
good condition as when received, that
therefore all things in excess of that equality
were additions put on for their business,
which they might remove, and substitute
therefor from iron and other material as would
be required to make the road in condition in
1879, when the lease was begun. The commission found
that a too narrow construction of the contract.
They held that while securities were bound
only to that extent the company was bound
to do all things required in that act. For in-
stance, they said that the bond of the trea-
surer of the state and his security could not be
made liable for more than his bond were he a
defaulter, but that would not justify him in
taking all the money out of the treasury and
retaining to satisfy the state by paying up the
\$100,000. So this lease act made this com-
pany a corporation with all the privileges and
immunities of the Central Railroad and Bank-
ing Company and Southwestern railroad, and
therefore this company all the disabilities, lia-
bilities and public burdens of said railroadcompanies. Among their public burdens was
that of being a common carrier of freight and
persons; and the law compelled them to keep
the road in a condition of safety both to prop-
erty and life. The commission found that this
company being bound so to keep the Western
and Atlantic railroad had not kept it beyond
that limit, even though it made improvements
upon the condition of 1870.The commission declined to pay for these
improvements, and among other reasons
are the following:"It is 1870 it was represented to the legislature,
as by an officer of the road, that is needed \$522,-
000 to put it in repair, to be paid out of the
treasury, or else it should be leased to such
persons as would make these advances. A
clause in the bill requiring the state to pay
for betterments was stricken out by a vote of
147 to 21 in the house of representatives. With
that knowledge the lessees leased the road
for \$25,000 a month—not at public outcry
open to the world, but with the declaration
that no railroad company or
express company should be interested in the
lease, that the majority of lessees should be
Georgians, that the lessees and their securities
must swear to be worth \$5,000,000 above
indebtedness, and that they must give bond in
the sum of \$8,000,000 for the return of the
property in as good condition as it was when
received from the state. It further provided
that the original lessees should continue
always to be directors of the company, thus
allowing one of the main inducements for
men to enter into corporate trading."The commission thought that a lease,
handed about with so many unusual diffi-
culties, had probably produced much less
rent than the road was worth, in the opinion
of competent men at that time, and thus the
state had paid in advance for the improve-
ments put on by the lessees under
obligation to keep it in good repair as a rail-
road."The commission thought that to compel
the state of Georgia now to pay \$492,000 for
betterments would be equivalent to taking
that much out of her treasury for that com-
pany with which she had contracted, with full
knowledge on the part of the company, that
she refused to pay any sum for betterments in
the act which authorized the lease, and before
she offered the lease to the public."Now, the commission held that the doctrine
of trade fixtures did not apply to this leasing of
a railroad; that the lessees took it as a railroad,
promised to keep it up as a railroad, and
return it to its owners as a railroad, and
therefore as fast as it wore out they were com-
pelled to put in new material; the commission
thought that the new material would become
a part of the road and belong to the state."The commission, among other things, said
that this last view was sound, especially in
view of the fact that the railroad company in
the same petition was claiming that it had
been paying taxes on the said property in Ten-
nessee as the property of the state of Georgia,
which taxes had increased from year to year,
as the value of the property had increased by
the very improvements that had been put
upon it by the company."The claim for taxes was \$124,000. The
commission found from the evidence that all
taxes actually paid up to and including 1878
were voluntarily paid by the company without
any notice to the state of any claim and without
any intention of ever calling on the state
for reimbursement."The commission thought that as the com-
pany's officers had returned the property at their
own figures mixed with their own property
and without any notice of any intention to hold
it liable so it might protect its own interest in
the payment of taxes, up to that time voluntary,
there could be no claim for taxes up to
that time."The commission, among other things, said
that this last view was sound, especially in
view of the fact that the railroad company in
the same petition was claiming that it had
been paying taxes on the said property in Ten-
nessee as the property of the state of Georgia,
which taxes had increased from year to year,
as the value of the property had increased by
the very improvements that had been put
upon it by the company."The claim for taxes was \$124,000. The
commission found from the evidence that all
taxes actually paid up to and including 1878
were voluntarily paid by the company without
any notice to the state of any claim and without
any intention of ever calling on the state
for reimbursement."The commission thought that as the com-
pany's officers had returned the property at their
own figures mixed with their own property
and without any notice of any intention to hold
it liable so it might protect its own interest in
the payment of taxes, up to that time voluntary,
there could be no claim for taxes up to
that time."The commission, among other things, said
that this last view was sound, especially in
view of the fact that the railroad company in
the same petition was claiming that it had
been paying taxes on the said property in Ten-
nessee as the property of the state of Georgia,
which taxes had increased from year to year,
as the value of the property had increased by
the very improvements that had been put
upon it by the company."The claim for taxes was \$124,000. The
commission found from the evidence that all
taxes actually paid up to and including 1878
were voluntarily paid by the company without
any notice to the state of any claim and without
any intention of ever calling on the state
for reimbursement."The commission thought that as the com-
pany's officers had returned the property at their
own figures mixed with their own property
and without any notice of any intention to hold
it liable so it might protect its own interest in
the payment of taxes, up to that time voluntary,
there could be no claim for taxes up to
that time."The commission, among other things, said
that this last view was sound, especially in
view of the fact that the railroad company in
the same petition was claiming that it had
been paying taxes on the said property in Ten-
nessee as the property of the state of Georgia,
which taxes had increased from year to year,
as the value of the property had increased by
the very improvements that had been put
upon it by the company."The claim for taxes was \$124,000. The
commission found from the evidence that all
taxes actually paid up to and including 1878
were voluntarily paid by the company without
any notice to the state of any claim and without
any intention of ever calling on the state
for reimbursement."The commission thought that as the com-
pany's officers had returned the property at their
own figures mixed with their own property
and without any notice of any intention to hold
it liable so it might protect its own interest in
the payment of taxes, up to that time voluntary,
there could be no claim for taxes up to
that time."The commission, among other things, said
that this last view was sound, especially in
view of the fact that the railroad company in
the same petition was claiming that it had
been paying taxes on the said property in Ten-
nessee as the property of the state of Georgia,
which taxes had increased from year to year,
as the value of the property had increased by
the very improvements that had been put
upon it by the company."The claim for taxes was \$124,000. The
commission found from the evidence that all
taxes actually paid up to and including 1878
were voluntarily paid by the company without
any notice to the state of any claim and without
any intention of ever calling on the state
for reimbursement."The commission thought that as the com-
pany's officers had returned the property at their
own figures mixed with their own property
and without any notice of any intention to hold
it liable so it might protect its own interest in
the payment of taxes, up to that time voluntary,
there could be no claim for taxes up to
that time."The commission, among other things, said
that this last view was sound, especially in
view of the fact that the railroad company in
the same petition was claiming that it had
been paying taxes on the said property in Ten-
nessee as the property of the state of Georgia,
which taxes had increased from year to year,
as the value of the property had increased by
the very improvements that had been put
upon it by the company."The claim for taxes was \$124,000. The
commission found from the evidence that all
taxes actually paid up to and including 1878
were voluntarily paid by the company without
any notice to the state of any claim and without
any intention of ever calling on the state
for reimbursement."The commission thought that as the com-
pany's officers had returned the property at their
own figures mixed with their own property
and without any notice of any intention to hold
it liable so it might protect its own interest in
the payment of taxes, up to that time voluntary,
there could be no claim for taxes up to
that time."The commission, among other things, said
that this last view was sound, especially in
view of the fact that the railroad company in
the same petition was claiming that it had
been paying taxes on the said property in Ten-
nessee as the property of the state of Georgia,
which taxes had increased from year to year,
as the value of the property had increased by
the very improvements that had been put
upon it by the company."The claim for taxes was \$124,000. The
commission found from the evidence that all
taxes actually paid up to and including 1878
were voluntarily paid by the company without
any notice to the state of any claim and without
any intention of ever calling on the state
for reimbursement."The commission thought that as the com-
pany's officers had returned the property at their
own figures mixed with their own property
and without any notice of any intention to hold
it liable so it might protect its own interest in
the payment of taxes, up to that time voluntary,
there could be no claim for taxes up to
that time."The commission, among other things, said
that this last view was sound, especially in
view of the fact that the railroad company in
the same petition was claiming that it had
been paying taxes on the said property in Ten-
nessee as the property of the state of Georgia,
which taxes had increased from year to year,
as the value of the property had increased by
the very improvements that had been put
upon it by the company."The claim for taxes was \$124,000. The
commission found from the evidence that all
taxes actually paid up to and including 1878
were voluntarily paid by the company without
any notice to the state of any claim and without
any intention of ever calling on the state
for reimbursement."The commission thought that as the com-
pany's officers had returned the property at their
own figures mixed with their own property
and without any notice of any intention to hold
it liable so it might protect its own interest in
the payment of taxes, up to that time voluntary,
there could be no claim for taxes up to
that time."The commission, among other things, said
that this last view was sound, especially in
view of the fact that the railroad company in
the same petition was claiming that it had
been paying taxes on the said property in Ten-
nessee as the property of the state of Georgia,
which taxes had increased from year to year,
as the value of the property had increased by
the very improvements that had been put
upon it by the company."The claim for taxes was \$124,000. The
commission found from the evidence that all
taxes actually paid up to and including 1878
were voluntarily paid by the company without
any notice to the state of any claim and without
any intention of ever calling on the state
for reimbursement."The commission thought that as the com-
pany's officers had returned the property at their
own figures mixed with their own property
and without any notice of any intention to hold
it liable so it might protect its own interest in
the payment of taxes, up to that time voluntary,
there could be no claim for taxes up to
that time."The commission, among other things, said
that this last view was sound, especially in
view of the fact that the railroad company in
the same petition was claiming that it had
been paying taxes on the said property in Ten-
nessee as the property of the state of Georgia,
which taxes had increased from year to year,
as the value of the property had increased by
the very improvements that had been put
upon it by the company."The claim for taxes was \$124,000. The
commission found from the evidence that all
taxes actually paid up to and including 1878
were voluntarily paid by the company without
any notice to the state of any claim and without
any intention of ever calling on the state
for reimbursement."The commission thought that as the com-
pany's officers had returned the property at their
own figures mixed with their own property
and without any notice of any intention to hold
it liable so it might protect its own interest in
the payment of taxes, up to that time voluntary,
there could be no claim for taxes up to
that time."The commission, among other things, said
that this last view was sound, especially in
view of the fact that the railroad company in
the same petition was claiming that it had
been paying taxes on the said property in Ten-
nessee as the property of the state of Georgia,
which taxes had increased from year to year,
as the value of the property had increased by
the very improvements that had been put
upon it by the company."The claim for taxes was \$124,000. The
commission found from the evidence that all
taxes actually paid up to and including 1878
were voluntarily paid by the company without
any notice to the state of any claim and without
any intention of ever calling on the state
for reimbursement."The commission thought that as the com-
pany's officers had returned the property at their
own figures mixed with their own property
and without any notice of any intention to hold
it liable so it might protect its own interest in
the payment of taxes, up to that time voluntary,
there could be no claim for taxes up to
that time."The commission, among other things, said
that this last view was sound, especially in
view of the fact that the railroad company in
the same petition was claiming that it had
been paying taxes on the said property in Ten-
nessee as the property of the state of Georgia,
which taxes had increased from year to year,
as the value of the property had increased by
the very improvements that had been put
upon it by the company."The claim for taxes was \$124,000. The
commission

IN LIBERTY'S COURT.

A LIVELY WEEK WITH CRIMINAL TRIALS.

A Desperate Negro Refuses the Aid of Counsel and Threatens the Judge—Several Murderers Convicted.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 23.—[Special.]—Liberty county superior court this week had an experience considerably out of the routine of court work. Turner Hardee, a negro, was under indictment for horse stealing. When he was taken into court he had a wild look. He had no lawyer, and Judge Falligant remarked that he would appoint one to defend him.

"I don't want a lawyer!" the prisoner yelled.

"Keep quiet," said the sheriff.

"Don't you give me a lawyer. I want to argue my own case. I'm as good a man as anybody here."

Hardee was in a great rage. Judge Falligant ordered the sheriff to gag Hardee, and gagged him. The prisoner sprang to his feet, and drew a sharpened stick from his pocket. Shaking the judge, he defied all in the room to touch him, and threatened to kill any one who approached him. The sheriff walked coolly past Hardee into his office, picked up a pair of handcuffs, and returned to the courtroom. Grand jurors, petit jurors, lawyers and witnesses were standing up, and the judge himself with grave concern in his face, watched the prisoner, who looked like a maniac. No one gave any signal that the spectators noticed, but as the sheriff got within arm's reach of Hardee, he and five other men sprang on him at the same instant. The prisoner was thrown to the floor, but he fought and struggled and tried to stab those who were overpowering him. Two men choked him into insensibility and he was carried out handcuffed. So fierce was the attack on Hardee that he looked to be dead when he was taken out. He was four hours in regaining consciousness, and then he was so violent that he had to be chained to the floor of his cell. This occurred on Tuesday. Yesterday Hardee was taken into court again. He was quiet, then, and apologized to the judge. He pleaded guilty, and from the stand made a statement in extenuation of his theft, saying that he did take the horse, but it was because the owner owed him \$60, which he had not been able to collect. Judge Falligant gave only the lightest sentence, four years in the penitentiary.

Andrew Dean, indicted for the murder of Thad Walthour, the old King Solomon of the Liberty county wilderness worshippers, was acquitted at this term. He was defended by Mr. A. Clay.

Noah Oxendine, a half-breed North Carolina Indian and negro, was sentenced to life imprisonment for murder. He was defended by Hon. T. M. Norwood.

Peter Mallard, who cut up conductor Faris was sentenced to seven years.

Wright Willis was convicted of the murder of Charlie Handers and sent up for life.

Moses McGillis, for burglary, got five years.

A WILDCAT CHASE.

The Animal Gives a Squirrel a Lively Race and is Finally Killed.

LA FAYETTE, Ga., May 22.—[Special.]—While M. M. Whitlow, of the Cove, was out a few days ago on the west side of Pigeon mountain, in the McWhorter Gulf turkey hunting, he saw a squirrel up a tree, and a catamount, a short-tailed wildcat, was after it. The squirrel took a flying leap to another tree. The catamount backed down and started up the second tree after it. When the wildcat was about twenty feet from the ground Mr. Whitlow, who was of about sixty years, fired at it. His gun was loaded with buckshot, and the shot was fatal, the cat falling dead at his feet.

THE LEAGUE CLOSES.

And the Sophomores Win the Pennant by a Score of 12 to 10.

ATHENS, Ga., May 23.—[Special.]—The university league closed yesterday and the Sophomores won the pennant. The league games were all well played and finally it narrowed down to one game between the Freshman and Sophomores teams. That game was played off yesterday afternoon, and a large crowd witnessed it. It resulted in a victory for the Sophomores by a score of 12 to 10.

The Freshmen were beaten by a score of 10 to 8.

A. Halsey, pitcher; Nolley, catcher; Gowan, first base; Garrison, second base; Nisbet, third base; Lewis, shortstop; E. Halsey, left field; Doster, center field, and Hillier, right field.

A Wedding in Coweta.

NEWNAN, Ga., May 22.—[Special.]—One of the most delightful social events which has occurred in Coweta county in many years was the marriage on yesterday of Mr. Joseph Hutchinson to Miss Myrtice Harris. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. C. J. Harris, who is one of the most prosperous planters in this section and whose present address is the air of old southern hospitality. The wedding was conducted in every thing for which the ante bellum days were famous. The barbecue, the heavy laden table, the flowing wine carried one back to the days of unparvened hospitality.

The bride, since her debut in society, has been a reigning belle. Her highly cultured mind, together with a large store of good, womanly, domestic sense caused her to be admired and loved by all the most successful planters, whose broad acres adorned the hills and valleys of the Chattahoochee. With the exception of a few special friends it was but a family reunion of kinsfolk who met to witness the marriage of a much-loved relative and highly worthy young Georgia woman.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. James Stacy, D.D., in his usual impressive manner and beautiful language.

An Educated Dog.

GOVINGTON, Ga., May 21.—[Special.]—Mr. Evans Lunsford, of this place, has a smart dog at his livery stable. Besides carrying packages for his master, he goes foraging for useful articles. Yesterday he found in the store of Messrs. Lee & Peck, picked up a fine carry comb, and hurried around to the stable with it. That dog is a "knowing" one.

They Want a Postoffice.

CARMELLA, Ga., May 21.—[Special.]—The citizens in the community of Tallapoosa church, down on the Laurel hill road, are making an effort to get a mail route. Mr. J. Lee's with Mr. Lee as postmaster. They will make an effort to get a mail route from Carrollton, via Mr. Lee's, on to Maury and Franklin.

She is a Whistler.

DALTON, Ga., May 21.—[Special.]—Dalton has a whistler in the person of Miss Grace Gardner, who can give bird-like renditions with the ease and beauty of a Mrs. Shaw. Her gift is unique and exquisite.

The Tomb Ordered Closed.

TURIN, May 21.—In consequence of the refusal of the French government to grant the request of the executors of the will of the late Prince Napoleon, the Italian government has ordered the tomb in the church of La Superba, in which the prince's body lies, to be closed. The executors requested the French government to grant the prince's last wish, which was that his body should be buried in the Sanguinaires, near Ajaccio, the capital of Corsica.

Mr. Gladstone in Health Again.

LONDON, May 23.—Mr. Gladstone has recovered from the attack of influenza from which he had been suffering for some time past, and this morning he left London for his residence at Hartshorne. A large number of his admirers gathered at the railway station here to witness his departure, and when he appeared was warmly cheered.

In Behalf of Natalia.

BOSTON, May 20.—The Liberator are organizing meetings throughout New England for the purpose of protesting against the expulsion of ex-Queen Natalia. They assert that the manner in which the expulsion was executed was a flagrant violation of the constitution.

POLITICS IN MICHIGAN.

Important Bills Before the Legislature—The Restricting Bill.

LANSING, Mich., May 9.—[Special.]—The protracted deadlock in the Michigan senate, over partisan bills, has been broken at last, and the final adjournment of the anomalous legislature of 1891 will occur within a month.

The senate is composed of thirty-two men. Sixteen are out-and-out democrats, twelve out-and-out republicans, and four are independent Patrons of Industry. It requires seventeen votes to pass a bill, so the democrats, who have the governor and a working majority in the house, have been unable to pass any partisan measure, without first securing at least one of the four Patrons of Industry. The angling on the part of the democrats to get this vote, and the scheming on the part of the republicans to prevent such a combination, have been characterized by great finesse, and the democrats outgeneraled the republicans, chiefly, however, because they were in a way to make trades and barter for the enactment of partisan measures into laws.

The partisan measures on which the patron bill was needed were bills providing for the congressional, state senatorial and state representative reapportionment of Michigan under the last census, and the so-called Miner bill, providing for the election of presidential electors by congressional districts. The democrats prepared their own bills, and the republicans their own, took matters into their own hands on the congressional reapportionment, made a patron map on geographical lines, and told the democrats to pass it or spend the summer in Kalazanoma. The democrats, of course, passed the bill, and then urged the patrons to stand by them on the other partisan measure. At this point there occurred a split in the patrons.

The republicans, on the other hand, insisted that the two bills be passed at the same instant. The patrons were thrown to the floor, but he fought and struggled and tried to stab those who were overpowering him. Two men choked him into insensibility and he was carried out handcuffed. So fierce was the attack on Hardee that he looked to be dead when he was taken out. He was four hours in regaining consciousness, and then he was so violent that he had to be chained to the floor of his cell. This occurred on Tuesday. Yesterday Hardee was taken into court again. He was quiet, then, and apologized to the judge. He pleaded guilty, and from the stand made a statement in extenuation of his theft, saying that he did take the horse, but it was because the owner owed him \$60, which he had not been able to collect. Judge Falligant gave only the lightest sentence, four years in the penitentiary.

The independent patrons are Senators John W. Bell, Benton, A. B. Brown and Marcus Wilcox. The first two were with the democrats. All of them are farmers, and none of them ever had a day's legislative experience before this session.

The most important of the partisan bills made possible by this coming is the congressional redistricting measure, and the Miner bill that gets strength from the congressional reapportionment. The bill will affect the political complexion of the state in 1892 six republican and six democratic congressmen. By the Miner bill six presidential electors will be republicans and six democrats, so far as the congressional district elections are concerned, but the democrats will secure one more by an amendment which political attractiveness suggested at a late hour. Instead of six republicans, six democrats, and the popular vote of the state, which is republican, Michigan is to be divided into east and west halves, for the purpose of choosing the electors at large. Eastern Michigan is democratic; western, republican. So the Wolverine representation in the electoral college of 1892, based upon present indications, will be seven from party, instead of eight republicans and six democrats, as was to be the case if there is not for the sixtieth amendment. The Miner bill, therefore, will effect a half democratic representation in national politics of a state that never before sent any but a unanimously republican representation. Michigan is the first state in the union to return to the old system of electing presidential electors by congressional districts.

The redistricting bills affecting the state legislature will benefit democracy wherever it is possible. In general, the state representative bill cumulates members in the larger cities, which are democratic, while the rural districts, which are republican, are cut down in representation. The districts where Senators Brown and Wilcox, the unbending independent patrions, reside, are each cut off into one, although the two are in the same democratic congressional district of course, that it almost overreaches me, but at the same time it makes me feel very pleasantly towards her and heightened my admiration for her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was greatly pleased to see that she was a great credit to her. A friend said to me once that she had been greatly prejudiced towards a girl, but she said, "I called on her mother and was shown into the room where the young lady was alone, and when the mother entered the room the watchful solicitude of the girl for her mother's comfort, after my friend's departure, struck him. I have become so accustomed to the rudeness of young people myself that any notice from them long since a young girl, and was

**CLEVELAND NOT IN IT
WHEN THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINA-
TION IS CONSIDERED.**

My Best Friends in New York Admit that
He Cannot Secure the Vote of the
State in the Next Convention.

NEW YORK, May 23.—[Special.]—The suggestion of Grover Cleveland as the probable nominee of the democratic party for president in 1892, and the discussion of his prospects of election, are confined entirely to the press and politicians outside the state and city of New York. By people familiar with the political situation in the Empire State, and especially those who believe that a democratic president cannot be elected without the vote of New York, Cleveland is no longer regarded as a remote possibility. His most enthusiastic supporters say that he cannot secure the vote of his own state in the next convention, and to nominate a candidate over the protest of this state and a man that Tammany would be sure to knife, would place New York safely in the republican column.

The powers of Tammany in New York politics are supreme. It is today the most powerful political organization in the world, and it is held together by the strongest of ties, money, its object is money and power, and the spasmodic waves of reform that sweep over this city now and then are but ripples of a momentary nature, covering the width of the sea when they attempt the overthrow of Tammany. It cannot be denied that some of its methods are corrupt, that it is a dangerous organization to the national democratic party, but at the same time it is just as well to frankly admit that, with Tammany, a democratic president cannot be elected.

The leading knife of Tammany has been directed to its keenest edge for Grover Cleveland, and for the part he took in the movement to overthrow the organization at the last municipal election.

One of the best posted politicians in New

York, a man who does not belong to Tammany, says: "To the next national convention New

York will send a divided delegation unless

there are some big changes in the political

situation in the meantime, but a big majority

of the delegates will be anti-Cleveland men

and they will fight his nomination to the

bitter end. In the event there are a few Cleve-

land men in the delegation, which is very

possible, the situation will call for a

strong fight to have the delegation vote as a

unit, which would, of course, destroy the li-

ke of following he may have. This

Cleveland business is becoming a serious

matter to the party, and I fear

it will prove the rock on which we will

break up. The Tammany men are going to

nominate Blaine. Nothing can prevent it ex-

cept his positive refusal to accept the nomi-

nation, and he is not going to refuse it, and with

such a man for a leader the democrats must go

before the people with a candidate who can

command the full strength of the party and

with a platform broad enough for all sections

to unite. The Tammany men are going to

nominate Blaine. Nothing can prevent it ex-

cept his positive refusal to accept the nomi-

nation, and he is not going to refuse it, and with

such a man for a leader the democrats must go

before the people with a candidate who can

command the full strength of the party and

with a platform broad enough for all sections

to unite. The Tammany men are going to

nominate Blaine. Nothing can prevent it ex-

cept his positive refusal to accept the nomi-

nation, and he is not going to refuse it, and with

such a man for a leader the democrats must go

before the people with a candidate who can

command the full strength of the party and

with a platform broad enough for all sections

to unite. The Tammany men are going to

nominate Blaine. Nothing can prevent it ex-

cept his positive refusal to accept the nomi-

nation, and he is not going to refuse it, and with

such a man for a leader the democrats must go

before the people with a candidate who can

command the full strength of the party and

with a platform broad enough for all sections

to unite. The Tammany men are going to

nominate Blaine. Nothing can prevent it ex-

cept his positive refusal to accept the nomi-

nation, and he is not going to refuse it, and with

such a man for a leader the democrats must go

before the people with a candidate who can

command the full strength of the party and

with a platform broad enough for all sections

to unite. The Tammany men are going to

nominate Blaine. Nothing can prevent it ex-

cept his positive refusal to accept the nomi-

nation, and he is not going to refuse it, and with

such a man for a leader the democrats must go

before the people with a candidate who can

command the full strength of the party and

with a platform broad enough for all sections

to unite. The Tammany men are going to

nominate Blaine. Nothing can prevent it ex-

cept his positive refusal to accept the nomi-

nation, and he is not going to refuse it, and with

such a man for a leader the democrats must go

before the people with a candidate who can

command the full strength of the party and

with a platform broad enough for all sections

to unite. The Tammany men are going to

nominate Blaine. Nothing can prevent it ex-

cept his positive refusal to accept the nomi-

nation, and he is not going to refuse it, and with

such a man for a leader the democrats must go

before the people with a candidate who can

command the full strength of the party and

with a platform broad enough for all sections

to unite. The Tammany men are going to

nominate Blaine. Nothing can prevent it ex-

cept his positive refusal to accept the nomi-

nation, and he is not going to refuse it, and with

such a man for a leader the democrats must go

before the people with a candidate who can

command the full strength of the party and

with a platform broad enough for all sections

to unite. The Tammany men are going to

nominate Blaine. Nothing can prevent it ex-

cept his positive refusal to accept the nomi-

nation, and he is not going to refuse it, and with

such a man for a leader the democrats must go

before the people with a candidate who can

command the full strength of the party and

with a platform broad enough for all sections

to unite. The Tammany men are going to

nominate Blaine. Nothing can prevent it ex-

cept his positive refusal to accept the nomi-

nation, and he is not going to refuse it, and with

such a man for a leader the democrats must go

before the people with a candidate who can

command the full strength of the party and

with a platform broad enough for all sections

to unite. The Tammany men are going to

nominate Blaine. Nothing can prevent it ex-

cept his positive refusal to accept the nomi-

nation, and he is not going to refuse it, and with

such a man for a leader the democrats must go

before the people with a candidate who can

command the full strength of the party and

with a platform broad enough for all sections

to unite. The Tammany men are going to

nominate Blaine. Nothing can prevent it ex-

cept his positive refusal to accept the nomi-

nation, and he is not going to refuse it, and with

such a man for a leader the democrats must go

before the people with a candidate who can

command the full strength of the party and

with a platform broad enough for all sections

to unite. The Tammany men are going to

nominate Blaine. Nothing can prevent it ex-

cept his positive refusal to accept the nomi-

nation, and he is not going to refuse it, and with

such a man for a leader the democrats must go

before the people with a candidate who can

command the full strength of the party and

with a platform broad enough for all sections

to unite. The Tammany men are going to

nominate Blaine. Nothing can prevent it ex-

cept his positive refusal to accept the nomi-

nation, and he is not going to refuse it, and with

such a man for a leader the democrats must go

before the people with a candidate who can

command the full strength of the party and

with a platform broad enough for all sections

to unite. The Tammany men are going to

nominate Blaine. Nothing can prevent it ex-

cept his positive refusal to accept the nomi-

nation, and he is not going to refuse it, and with

such a man for a leader the democrats must go

before the people with a candidate who can

command the full strength of the party and

with a platform broad enough for all sections

to unite. The Tammany men are going to

nominate Blaine. Nothing can prevent it ex-

cept his positive refusal to accept the nomi-

nation, and he is not going to refuse it, and with

such a man for a leader the democrats must go

before the people with a candidate who can

command the full strength of the party and

with a platform broad enough for all sections

to unite. The Tammany men are going to

nominate Blaine. Nothing can prevent it ex-

cept his positive refusal to accept the nomi-

nation, and he is not going to refuse it, and with

such a man for a leader the democrats must go

before the people with a candidate who can

command the full strength of the party and

with a platform broad enough for all sections

to unite. The Tammany men are going to

